THE ROVERS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT,
COOPERAGE GROUND.
11TH TO 26TH SEPTEMBER.

CATTO'S WHISKY

will be served at the REFRESHMENT TENT on the Ground.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,976—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ... BOOK

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
*PENINSULAR ...	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th Sept.
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler...	3rd Oct.
*ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	10th "
M. L. CALEDONIA ...	7538	C. H. S. Tocque,	17th "
*PENINSULAR.....	5294	A. G. Cubitt.....	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA ...10000		E. H. Gordon ...	31st "
*ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	7th Nov.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. Lendon ...	14th "
*PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	21st "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	28th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th September, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, on SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.



COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,807	Le Coispellier ...	8th Oct. 1903.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,639	Fiaschi	5th Nov. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,276	C. Galeonet	3rd Dec. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain G. Chevallier, to sail on or about the 16th Oct. 1903.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR ...	F. Mosca.....	4,119	1st Oct. 1903.
IMPERATRIX ...	C. Bellen.....	4,194	1st Nov. 1903.
IMPERATOR ...	F. Mosca.....	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX ...	C. Bellen.....	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE....	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	*To sail on or about
† FRANZ FERDINAND ...	C. Matcovich ...	6,046	29th Nov. 1903
* † NIPPON	G. Klansberger ..	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE..	Rs. 403	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	G. Klansberger...	6,317	23rd Sept. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMBA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th Sept., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on MONDAY, 28th September, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 29th Sept., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,100 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th September, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, SOYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 22nd Sept., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quilimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 7th Oct., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA
A STEAMER, on or about 3rd October.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st September, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON



ANCHOR LINE.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.
SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350; London via Marseilles, Rs. 600.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea) Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.
Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing about.
KALIBIA	H. Tait	30th Sept.
BOHEMIA ...	Hunt	7th Oct.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	30th Oct.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	8th Nov.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.
For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.



HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.
PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.
COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE containing Valuable Information for Travellers sent on Application.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHOCOLATE SPECIALITIES.

CREAMS
ALMOND
NOUGAT
PEPPERMINT
LIQUEURS

Made fresh on the Premises, Rs. 2 per lb.

PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE,
JUST UNPACKED,
AND
PETER'S BREAKFAST CHOCOLATE,
CAN NOW BE HAD.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS
AND
CHOCOLATE MANUFACTURERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.
For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, etc. Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.
HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to					Payable at death, or in				
		10 years.		15 years.		20 years.	15 years.		20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48	8	36	6	30 7	64	5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49	4	36	14	30 15	64	6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50	0	37	7	31 7	64	8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50	12	38	0	31 15	64	9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51	8	38	10	32 7	64	11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52	5	39	4	33 0	64	13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53	2	39	15	33 9	64	15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54	0	40	10	34 2	65	1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54	14	41	5	34 12	65	4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55	13	42	1	35 6	65	7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56	13	42	13	36 0	65	10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57	13	43	10	36 11	65	13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58	14	44	7	37 6	66	0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59	15	45	4	38 2	66	4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61	1	46	2	38 15	66	8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62	4	47	1	39 12	66	13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63	8	48	0	40 10	67	2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64	12	49	0	41 9	67	8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66	1	50	1	42 5	67	14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67	6	51	3	43 3	68	4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68	12	52	5	44 2	68	11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70	3	53	8	45 11	69	3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71	11	54	12	46 14	69	12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73	4	56	1	48 2	70	6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74	13	57	6	49 7	71	0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76	7	58	12	50 13	71	11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 33-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS
Whose income is dependant upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NEMESIS' THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaikh Memon St. Bombay.

AGUE SPECIFIC.

MARCKS & CO'S.

UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANO

is a piano worthy of being classed with High-Grade instruments, though offered at the low figure of Rs. 525. We do not say this because we merely think so, but we base our claim for this distinction on the results experienced in climates like

SIND,
THE UNITED PROVINCES,
RAJPUTANA,
THE DECCAN,
AND
THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

in which Provinces this Upright Boudoir Piano has proved itself worthy of the recommendation we gave it when it was first offered to the public 3 years ago. If we had the slightest doubt about this piano, that is, that it would prove untrustworthy, and suspected in the slightest degree that it would give trouble in requiring constant attention in tuning, regulating action and sundry repairs within a few months, we would never have placed our name on the instrument as a guarantee of reliability, nor would we have risked offering it for sale to the public at any price.

There are many pianos manufactured in this world that carry great reputations for perfection outside of India but which have proved absolute failures in the climate of India. We confine ourselves to recommending ONLY THOSE INSTRUMENTS THAT HAVE UNDER OUR OWN EXPERIENCE FULLY STOOD THE TEST OF TIME IN THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

As a cheap and thoroughly reliable piano, we offer our Boudoir Uprights as an instrument worthy of the attention of careful buyers who require an inexpensive instrument for their own exclusive use, and not for the unceasing operations of a Piano repairer and tuner.

SPECIFICATION: Solid iron frame cast in one piece, brass pin plate overstrung scale, full compass of 7 octaves, tri-chord, fine ivory keys, shaped brackets, Height 49 in., Width 46 in.

Elastic touch, full tone, excellent repetition action, great power.

CASH Rs. 525.

On the Hire Purchase System. { For 12 months Rs. 49 per month. " 24 " " 26 " "

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

THE TWO BEST

INDIAN CIGARS

IN ASIA

ARE

BOUQUETS

AND

LIGHT OF ASIA

CIGARS,

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU

OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...		Rs	a.
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post		10	8
6 1-lb. tins do.	do. do.	3	0
		5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "IMPERATOR," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

FROM THURSDAY the 1st October, the HARBOUR FERRY STEAMER will leave for ULWA at 7 A.M. and for DHARAMTAR at 12 NOON, via Intermediate Ports.

VISRAM EBRAHIM AND CO.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on WEDNESDAY the 30th September, 1903, at 3-30 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June, 1903.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd September to 7th October, 1903, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay 19th September, 1903.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of September, 1903, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th June, 1903.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd September to 7th October, 1903, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th September, 1903.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

ORDERS for Cane-work, Rattan Baskets, Khus-tatties, Bead-Curtains, Bamboo-Chicks, etc., are cordially solicited.

All orders will be promptly and most carefully attended to by the BLIND STUDENTS, Moderate Terms. Apply to—

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bellasis Road, Byculla.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL.

PRINCIPAL of the Boys' Department: Rev. C. WILLIAMS, M. A. Oriel.

Principal of the Girls' Department: Miss KIMMINS, Z. B. M. M., &c., &c.

Assisted by certificated English Teachers. Climate unsurpassed for European Children. NEW TERM COMMENCES October 1st.

OUR COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN PHYSICAL CULTURE, which is being used by Officers, Government Servants, Bankers, Merchants, Planters, Pleaders, Clerks, Students, &c., has been enlarged by the addition of the latest exercises from America.

Success guaranteed.
For particulars apply to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway,
Madras.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

PETITION for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of SARBAI, widow of SHAH LADHA SHAMAT, late of Bombay Jain Bania Hindoo Inhabitant—Deceased.

BAI MANKBAI, wife of GOVINDJEE NAGSEY and the daughter of the abovenamed deceased of Bombay Jain Bania Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Sag Gully, Mandvi Bunder, outside the Fort.................. Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Three, and in the third year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 17th day of September, 1903.
Messrs. MAGANLAL JEHANGIR and GULABBHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for the Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHA PURSHOTAM RUPSI, a Cloth Merchant, late of Bombay Dussa-Sorathia Bania Hindu inhabitant-Deceased.

MEHTA LAKHMIDAS KURVA and SHA LAKHMIDAS LADHA, both of Bombay Dussa-Sorathia Bania Hindu Inhabitants, residing respectively at 3rd Bholwada Street, in the House of Ranchordas Vithaldas, the only executors appointed in the said will.........Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Seventeenth Day of September in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Three, and in the third year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 17th day of September, 1903.
Messrs BICKNELL MERWANJI & MOTILAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

POONA RACES AND STEEPLE-CHASES.

23RD, 26TH, and 28TH SEPTEMBER AND 1ST, 3RD, 5TH and 10th OCTOBER, 1903.

ADMISSION.
FIRST ENCLOSURE.
SEASON TICKETS.

SINGLE TICKET .... Rs. 25
DOUBLE TICKET, i.e., 2 separate Tickets for 1 Lady and 1 Gentleman .... „ 30
FAMILY TICKET, i.e., 4 separate Tickets for 3 Ladies and 1 Gentleman .... „ 35
SINGLE TICKET (for Lady only)........ „ 10

N.B.—Season Tickets for Extra Meetings only are not available for the above days.

DAY TICKET.
FIRST ENCLOSURE.

TICKET (Lady only) .... Rs. 2
SINGLE TICKET .... „ 5
DOUBLE TICKET, i.e., separate Tickets for 1 Lady and 1 Gentleman .... „ 6
FAMILY TICKET, i.e., separate Tickets for 3 Ladies and 1 Gentleman .... „ 8

N.B.—Reserved accommodation for Ladies with Badges and for Members of the Turf Club who wear their Badges is reserved on both the first and top floors of the Stand.

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

SINGLE TICKET .... Rs. 1-8
SOLDIERS IN UNIFORM .... Re. 1-0
LADY........................ As. 0-8

TICKETS are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club at the Race Stand, Poona, or at the Gate.

NO TICKETS will be issued without Payment.
SPECIAL TRAINS from and back to Bombay will run as usual.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

The Race Stand, Poona, 7th September, 1903.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.



THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SULTAN	2,885...	Pens	28th Sept.
S. S. SAFARI........	1,432...	Winiker ...	13th Oct.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

S. S. SULTAN, will CALL also at SEYCHELLES.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medows Street, Bombay, 14th September, 1903.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Bank will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 28th instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY two ASSISTANT SURGEONS and eight HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS for temporary plague duty in Indore State. Only medical graduates and qualified hospital assistants experienced in plague operations need apply. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 and Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 respectively.

GOPAL RAMCHANDRA TAMBE, M.A., B. SC., L.M. & S.,
State Surgeon, Indore.

State Surgeon's Office, Indore, the 17th September, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
BEST HARNESS MADE TO ORDER,
BEST SADDLERY READY IN STOCK.
CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
BHENDI BAZAR, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COOKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is the best Household Remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Per bottle Re. 1-4.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LEATHER BELTING for Mills now on show, GUARANTEED BEST and CHEAPEST procurable in India. Please book your orders early.—THE CORONATION CYCLE and RUBBER GOODS DEPOT, Hornby Road, Bombay, Sole Agents for THE STANDARD ARIEL CYCLES.

ON VIEW.—Rev. Mr. Rountree's valuable household furniture, Bolton's ice box, etc., at Upper Colaba, opposite Old Light House, to be sold TO-MORROW, 23rd instant.

WANTED, from say 1st November 1903, an entirely FURNISHED BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill or a FLAT in Fort (4 Bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, a drawing room and a dining room.) Apply stating terms to FRENCH BANK.

WANTED STUDENTS to learn Shorthand and Typewriting. High speed in both the Arts guaranteed. Terms Moderate. Certificates from Home, Apply MANAGER, INDIA TYPEWRITING Co., 19, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED at once a trained ASSISTANT PRINTER for the News Department. Apply Box No. 10403., Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, TWO good RULERS; also TWO LADS to assist. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Bombay.

ICES AND REFRESHMENT.—Every day two kinds of ICES. WINES and SPIRITS of the best kind. Fresh Pastry. Hot Mutton Patties.—MORENAS & Co., Meadow St., Bombay.

BEST INDIAN and CHINA SILK EMBROIDERY in Screens, Cushion, Bed and Table Covers, etc., just received.—P. MEHTA & Co., Medows Street, Fort.

EXPERIENCE gives confidence, that's why we are so confident of pleasing you by recommending BURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC for Dyspepsia and constipation. Is not a Purgative. Rs. 2.—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

URGENT.—Get your WARM and SILK CLOTHES CLEANED and DYED at the DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co. and THE POPULAR DYEWORK, No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED.—American Harness, Foot Bells, English Saddles, Bridles, Martingales Bits, etc., etc. Send for Catalogue.—E. S. MALLA and Co., Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—CURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

WE WILL DO that which one could expect the most in India. We have English OVEN-BAKING enamel, and skilled workmen to renovate your Cycles at fare rates.—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-8-4 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-9-2 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee Rs. 2 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

SOMETHING NEW—Our new premises are nearly ready next to Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co. We will occupy the same in October next. A visit to our New Art Photographic Saloon respectfully invited Hydraulic lift available as before.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette." Office

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum. Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 15 to the Mofussil

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE Re 1. Postage annas 4. To be had at this Office.

EK-DAM! RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

MEDICAL GALVANISM.

HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

HALES IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are

PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY and are most comfortable in wear.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED or CURED by this Powerful Agent.

ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR for MEN, for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION, &c. Price TWO GUINEAS.

PAMPHLETS GRATIS, CONSULTATIONS FREE.

HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS,
105 REGENT STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
N.B.—Size of Waist required.

SICKNESS OF THE STOMACH.

In the early morning a dose of KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE will remove the above. Rs. 1-4.

KEMP & Co. Ld., Bombay.

THE ROVERS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT,

COOPERAGE GROUND,

11TH TO 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1903.

CATTO'S WHISKY.

This favourite WHISKY will be served at the REFRESHMENT TENT on the ground.

DR MAJOR'S Vitaline

OR ELIXIR OF LIFE.

DISCOVERED BY JAMES MAJOR, M. D.

THOUSANDS of the British public have been long suffering from various nervous and seminal complaints owing to early excesses, youthful dissipation, and residence in hot and unhealthy climates; but unfortunately they cannot find any means of perfect and permanent cure. From the days of the "Medicine man" down to the present age of modern practitioners and family doctors, the public have been gulled and deluded by an army of quacks. Most illiterate and irresponsible persons have undertaken duties that require the highest acumen and tact of the most keen-sighted and well read man, and the result has been, as might have been anticipated, eminently disastrous. Not only scores of graves have been filled by the victims to their atrocious meddlings in medicine, but even now sufferers by thousands walk our streets in most deplorable conditions,—their manhood's vigour sapped and undermined,—their intellects disordered,—their shattered frames tottering in the wind,—even their life's existence threatened by a number of fatal diseases which the renowned practitioners are unable to cope with. Under such circumstances it is a boon to the public and hope to the hopeless that the vigorous effort and energetic researches of a distinguished American medical man, after continued investigation for years, have at last discovered—

THE VITALINE OR ELIXIR OF LIFE

which is composed of purely and perfectly harmless vegetable ingredients and charged with electricity in a new scientific principle, from which it acts like a miracle in the human system, and has given great satisfaction by safely and permanently curing the following diseases:—

VIZ., Nervous and functional Debility, Exhaustion, Spermatorrhœa, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Unnatural discharges, Sexual weakness, Loss of manhood and memory, Brain-fag, Diabetes, Low spirits, Dimness of sight, Dizzy head, Confusion of Ideas, Losses with dreams, at stools and when passing urine, Loss of vigour, Neuralgia, Nervous headache, Muscular and Local weakness, Palpitation Eruption on face, Dyspepsia, Anæmia, Impoverished blood, General debility, Mental and bodily prostration, Sleeplessness, Costiveness, Premature decay or Deficiency of the vital forces, Impaired vitality, Inability to perform the various duties of life or enjoy its pleasures, Incapacity for study or business, and other nervous complaints and affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, either acute or chronic.

It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms and rapidly restores the affected organs to their normal and natural healthy condition.

If you value health and strength, and wish to be lifted from a state of physical and mental degradation to all the joy and happiness of a robust and vigorous manhood, then use a complete course of "Vitaline," which never meets any failure.

In rebuilding the disordered nervous system,—in enriching the impoverished blood,—in removing the obnoxious and poisonous matter from the body,—in giving healthy tone to the deranged physique, and in bringing back youth's vigour and cheer to a doomed life, "VITALINE" stands unrivalled and unequalled.

It thoroughly invigorates the brain, nerves and muscles, communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ, excites appetite and prompts digestion and assimilation of food.

If your case has been pronounced incurable, if medical skill, drugs, electricity and all sorts of treatment have failed to cure you, even then be not hopeless for your life. Try and test—

MAJOR'S "VITALINE"

And get rid of your ailments. It is a certain restorative and best alterative. Modern methods and Modern remedies make the seemingly improbable possible. Facts which are proved beyond doubt. This remedy is weakened mankind's greatest boon—a cure now within the reach of every man, no matter what his position in life may be.

TO a healthy man regularly taking a dose or two daily, it quickens appetite, removes constipation and stands as a safe-guard against attacks of nervous disorders even when exposed to prompt causes for them.

PATIENTS of all ages and stages can use it freely and cure themselves easily and secretly at home in any climate and season.

MANY medical authorities have certified to the marvellous power of 'VITALINE" in curing nervous disorders and all diseases of the genito-urinary organs.

THOUSANDS of unsolicited testimonials testifying to its wonderful curative powers can be produced from all quarters.

Price per bottle (lasting for 10 days) Rs. 3. 3 bottle (complete course of treatment) Rs. 8-8. 6 bottles, Rs. 16. Dozen Rs. 30. Postage and Packing, Annas 8, 12, Rs. 1. 4 and Rs. 1-8 respectively.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE KEPT STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

CAN BE HAD ONLY OF W. MAJOR & CO.,
MEDICAL LABORATORY, CALCUTTA.
Registered Telegraphic Address:—"MAJOR."

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES.

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.



"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper.
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co.'s, CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" RAILWAY GUIDE.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: *Eight Annas per Copy.* Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2

OFFICE WANTED.

SUITABLE for a European Firm, fairly ample accommodation required.

State particulars to Box "No. 13178." "Bombay Gazette," Advt. Dept.

STEEL ANGLES, TEES, AND PLATES,

Rolled Steel Beams.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron Sheets.
Wrought Iron Tubes, &c.

LARGE STOCKS ready for Immediate Delivery.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
Green Street, Bombay.

I. P. A. C. TOURNAMENT PONIES.

1. "POWERFUL", G. A. Gelding, rising 8 years, stands 14-0½ hands. Fast and up to great weight, has played in Poona Tournament. Fast Trapper ....Rs. 1,000
2. "SPEY", Fl Bitten G. A. Entire, rising 7 years, stands 14-0½ hands. Up to Tournament Form and improving daily. Up to 14 stone and very handy........................Rs. 1,200
3. "HOPE" Brn Irish Mare, 7 years, stands 15-0 hands. Smart and very steady Trapper. Has been hunted in Ireland and England..............Rs. 700

Nos. 1, 2, and 3 are believed sound and open to Fair Trial and Examination in the Station.

For further Particulars apply to—

CAPTAIN BAYFORD, A.-D.-C.,
Government House, Ganeshkhind,
POONA.



OOMER JAMALL VUYANI'S STABLES.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!

FRESH BATCHES of ARAB HORSES consisting of Chargers, Racers, Hunters and Remounts, have arrived by s. s. "Katoria," "Horseni" and "Kasara" in my Stables at "Locksley Hall," Bellasis Road. Fresh consignment is expected by every Mail.

Sole Propritor,
OOSMAN JUMALL.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"

NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS,
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

CORSTORPHAN'S HOTEL, SIMLA.

ON THE MALL FACING THE SNOWS.

Opposite His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's Residence.

WITHIN five minutes' walk of the Church, Town Hall and Post and Telegraph Offices. Married Quarters—Bachelors' Block—Billiard Table—Tennis Court.

For terms and particulars please apply to

NORMAN CORSTORPHAN,
MANAGER AND PROPRIETOR.
Manager Hotel Metropole, Simla, 1899 to 1903.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLIGATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions as Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 35), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sales or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract, Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1902 ISSUED FOR.................... £2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS......£10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE......£27,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE **ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.......... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong,
Calcutta,	Singapore,	Foochow,
Madras,	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Bangkok,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Batavia,	Hankow,
Penang,	Sourabaya,	Yokohama,
Thaiping,	Manila	Kobe,
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu, (Philli-pines),	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.........................Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund .... „ 15,50,000
Uncalled Capital .... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the Daily Balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum Per cent.
For 2 Years..........................	5
„ 1 Year..............................	4½
„ 6 Months..........................	4
„ 3 Months..........................	3½

The Bank offers special Facilities and Advice to Constituents as to the Purchase and Sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the Principle and Interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee Shareholders' and Investors' Interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further Information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October),

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances: 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

2 Years 5¼ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 „ „
6 Months 4½ „ „

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 9,410,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

A TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 19

SECURITIES—		
2¾ per cent. Consols	88 7-8	= unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	96 1-2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	105 1-2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	66 3-16	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 1-2	= + 1/16
2 months hence	26 1-4	= + 1/16
Spot in New York	57 3-8	= + 1/8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25 20	= unchanged
Berlin	20 38 1-4	= + 1/4
New York Demand	4 87	= + 1/8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills....	4 pr ct	= do
6 „ „ „	4 1/8 pr ct	= + 1-8
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	4 1-4 pr ct	= unchanged
6 month sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 pr ct	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 pr ct	= − 1/4
7 day market loans	3 1-2 pr ct	= unchanged

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £200,000 for Egypt.

Rubber,—Para Rubber, 4s. 6 1-4d. = + 1-4d.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total Sales 4,000 bales. Spot 6·48 —10. Sold on speculation and for Export 4,000 bales. Imports 4,000. Arrivals closed uqiet but steady.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·19	5·29	5·29	5·25
− 5	− 5	− 5	− 4
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April,	April-May.
5·24	5·23	5·22	5·22
− 4	− 4	− 4	− 4

In New York:—

Receipts at the Port........	20,000	
Do, last year........	33,000	
Exports to Great Britain	6,000	
Do. do Continent	11,000	
Mid-Uplands	11·75	unchanged
Futures, month of Dec.........	9·81	− 2
Do. do. March	9·81	− 2

In New Orleans—

Spot........	10 7-8	unchanged
Futures, month of Dec.........	9·64	− 1
Do. do. March	9·76	− 2
Tone at close	steady.	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, 17th September, 1903:—

Cotton	2,581	bales.
Wheat........	10,527	cwts.
Linseed	2,267	„
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds........	1,841	„
Gingellyseed........	65	„
Poppyseed........	515	„
Groundnuts	Nil	„
Castorseed	14,490	„
Rice	1,614	„
Myrabollams	181	„
Cottonseed	7,245	„

BOMBAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

The local Markets are closed for a holiday.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger	Nil.
The Manchester Market has been quiet,	
2 3-4 per cent. Consols........	......
3 per cent. Rentes	96 1-2 ex
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan........	......
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	66 3-16
Bar Silver........	26 1-2

The sum about £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 19.

Monday.—The barometer has continued to rise in North Bombay and the depression has apparently continued its march westward into the Arabian Sea. Elswhere the barometer is falling and a storm, at present of feeble intensity is apperently moving from the Andaman Sea into the Bay of Bengal. Pressure is very uniform over the bay and the conditions are favourable over that area for the development of a storm but it is at present too early to say what will happen in this region. Rain has been received over lower Sind and Gujarat, over the South of the Peninsula, over Tenasserim and over North Bengal while elsewhere there have been only scattered showers. Heat is less than usual over part of north-east India, over the Madras coast and over the Deccan and Gujarat, while elsewhere the mean temperature exceeds the normal more particularly in Sind.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla, In. Cts.		Esplanade, In. Cts.		Fort, In. Cs.		Colaba In. Cts.	
Previously registered........	80	56	41	57	77	12	75	92
Friday 18th September	0	03	0	20	0	27	0	03
Total........	80	59	41	81	77	39	76	00
Total fall to 18th Sept. 1902	64	62	68	84	68	99	10	32
Total fall to 18th Sept. 1901	90	16	84	05	87	48	74	93

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 21ST SEPTEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been very irregular, showing a brisk rise at Verawal, a brisk fall in the Punjab and at Masulipatam, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer is below normal in Sind, Gujarat, Rajputana, the Punjab and at Bombay and generally above it elsewhere.

Winds are south-easterly at Ratnagiri and Bombay and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong at Verawal and Ahmednagar.

Temperature variations are generally small. The maximum varied from 109° at Jacobabad to 86° at Verawal, and the minimum from 83° at Sirsa and Delhi to 64° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in many places. Humidity changes are small. Rainfall has been local and scattered the chief amounts being 1·77" at Cochin, 1,53" at Negapatam and 1·21" at Calicut.

Weather.—A small area of abnormally low pressure lies over Lower Sind and Gujarat where the weather is slightly unsettled, Rain in local scattered showers is to be expected; but weather generally is likely to become fine,

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 19th.)

HOME DEPARTMENT

H E the Govr Genl is pleased to declare that the Director Genl of Archæology shall have the privilege of private entree to Govt House.

The service of Mr W S Adie of the Indian Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal with effect from the 5th Sept.

The Services of Mr L Robertson of the Indian Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay with effect from the 23rd Sept.

Khan Bahadur Mohammad Ashiq Ali Khan officiating 3rd Assist Supd Port Blair is granted privilege leave for two months and eight days with furlough for one year nine months and twenty-two days in continuation with effect from the 24th Otc 1903.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr J McHatton Extra Assist Supd 2nd grade Survey of India to be Extra Assist Supd 1st grade with effect from 16th June.

The services of L Robertson I C S Bombay who was appointed to officiate as Under Secy in the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture by Notification No 2462—163 dated 11th July 1903 are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept with effect from the afternoon of the 22nd Sept,

Mr A R Tucker Registr, r Dept of Revenue and agricultur is granted privilege leave combined with furlough in India under Articles 2:6 260 and 338 b of the Civil Service Regulation for six months with effect from thd 1st Oct or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Vetry Lieut Col J W A Morgan Inspr Genl Civil Vetrye Dept is granted three months privilege leave with effect from 1st Oct or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it,

Vetry Maj H T Pease Principa Punjab Vetry College Lahore is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of the Inspt Genl Civil Vetry Dept in addition to his own duties during the absence on privilege leave of Vetry Lieut Col J W A Morgan,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The combined leave granted in Notification No 1502 G dated the 11th Sept to Capt C A Smith a Political Assist of the 3rd class is extended by one day.

Capt F C Webb Ware C I E a Political Assist of the 2nd (officiating Political Agent of 4th) class is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 15th Sept and is also granted furlough for one year and nine months under articles 233 and 308 of the Civil Service Regulations in continuation of the privilege leave.

Capt A D Macpherson a Political Assist of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class is posted as Assist Political Agent for Chagh,

The services of Lieut J L Costello Indian Army are placed at the disposal of the Honble the Chief Commr and Agent to the Govr Genl in the N W Frontier Province for employment as a Reserve Officer with the Frontier Militia Corps.

The Hon'ble Mr C S Bayley C S I a Resident of the 1st class and Agent to the Govr-Genl in Central India is granted privilege for two months and one day with effect from the 18th Sep and is also granted special leave for three months and twenty nine day under articles 233 and 316 of the Civil Servce Regulateons in continuation of the privilege leave.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAUTLEY—September 16, at Dinapore, the wife of J B Cautley, R A M C, of a son.

DYER—September 10, at Evelyn Hall, Mussoorie, the wife Walter Dyer, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

WADLEY—September 7, at Amritsar, Ivan George Franklin, aged 1 year 7½ months.

WATKINS—September 15, at Guntakal, of heart disease, Sarah, widow of the late Herbert Watkins, aged 64.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 4-9m. Sun sets, 5h. 58m. High water, 0 1a. Low water, 5 39m., 6·2a.
Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.
Examination of Articled Clerks, High Court.
Rovers' Football Tournament, Cooperage.
Solemn Requiem Service, Dabul, for repose of the soul of the late Pope Leo XIII.
B. B. R. A. Society meeting at 5-30 p.m.

CRICKET IN POONA.

Presidency vs. Parsees.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 5-15 o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF AUSTRIAN HORSES.—The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Imperator, Captain F Mosca, which arrived in Bombay on Sunday from Trieste, brought 21 horses.

DEATH OF A MILL SUPERINTENDENT.—Mr. Mahomedbhoy Khetsey, Superintendent of the Indo-China Manufacturing Co. Ld; died of paralyses yesterday morning. In his honor the mill was closed yesterday afternoon.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held this afternoon, at 5-30 p. m., when Mr. R. K. Dandachanjee, B A, L, L B., will read a paper on the "Cyropædia of Xenophon."

SELLING COCAINE WITHOUT A LICENSE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Nanabhoy Ismaflji, a shop-keeper in Phul Gully, with selling cocaine without a license from the Collector of Abkari. It appeared that the accused sold a quantity of cocaine to a Parsee named Dhunjishaw for four annas last evening. The Magistrate fined him Rs. 50.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Daressalam, Zanzibar, Beira, Mozambique, and Delagoa Bay, per extra s. s. Landaura will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a. m., to-morrow. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China, Japan, and Australia, per s. s. Malta, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a.m. to-morrow.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Inspector O'Keeffe charged Ramji Kanji Lobana, a biddie seller in Thakordwar Road with robbing Mulji Anandji, a Hindu, of a gold necklace valued at Rs. 100, a diamond ring valued at Rs. 600, and three other rings valued at Rs. 10. The facts of the case have been reported. The Magistrate convicted the accused on the evidence and sentenced him to 12 month's rigorous imprisonment.

ACCIDENTS IN BOMBAY.—Narayen Baboo, a Hindu Khalasee, aged thirty-five years, employed on board prow No. 1978 was injured on his back by the sail falling on him owing to the rope breaking. It appears that the prow was made fast alongside a ship in the stream and Narayen was standing on the right side of the prow, when the sail fell. The man was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained.—On Sunday, a labourer named Abdoola Jawahir, aged thirty-five years, whilst engaged in unloading a prow at Mazagon, accidentally slipped and fell into the water. He was rescued from drowning and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

THE THEFTS FROM MESSRS. TREACHER & CO.

Mr. P. H. Dastur, at Mazagon, recorded further evidence in the case in which Vasonjij Amulack, a druggist of Shaikh Memon Street, stands charged with receiving stolen property to wit fifteen bottles of Russian cream and two drums of carbolic acid, collectively valued at Rs 21, the property of Messrs Treacher & Co, Ld.

Mr. Acworth, of Messrs. Little and Co, solicitors, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Branson barrister-at-law, defended the accused. Superintendent Nolan was present and assisted the prosecution.

Mr. William Knowles, General Manager of Messrs Treacher and Co., examined by Mr. Acworth said accused acted as a broker for his firm, and also purchased goods from time to time on his own behalf. In consequence of certain information received witness, accompanied by Mr. Sloane, Inspector Favel and Mr. Dimmock, of Messrs. Treacher and Co., visited the shop and the godown of accused on the 8th instant. Witness identified the bottles of Russian cream and the drums of carbolic acid as property belonging to his firm, and said when Chambers was in service he had control of these articles. Witness found that no bottles of Russian cream had been sold to accused's firm by Messrs. Treacher & Co. since July last, nor had any carbolic been sold to him in the current year.

After the evidence of Inspectors Barker and Favel and Mr. Dimmock was recorded, Fred. A. Chambers, lately an employe of Messrs. Treacher & Co., and now serving a term of imprisonment in the House of Correction, examined by Mr. Acworth said he knew accused, who used to buy goods for Messrs. Treacher & Co. and supply drugs and other things required by the firm. Accused used to buy a good deal of the proprietary medicines of Messrs. Treacher & Co. Witness first became acquainted with accused shortly after his arrival in India about three years ago. Witness identified the bottles of Russian cream now before the Court. They were the property of Messrs. Treacher & Co., and formed part of their stock at Byculla, where they were in witness' charge. The bottles were sent out to accused by witness through accused's coolie; the cost of the goods was not debitted to the accused. Witness also identified the two drums of carbolic acid. They were loaded in a cart at witness' direction with several other articles. A coolie, on behalf of accused was in charge of the cart. Witness had made an arrangement with accused some months ago. Witness wanted money, and accused suggested to him that he could obtain money by sending out goods and not debitting them to his (accused's) account. The arrangement was that the goods were to be sent out to accused and were to be taken at rates agreed upon, and he (witness) was to receive from accused a certain percentage of the market price of the goods sent out. Witness knew that accused had knowledge that the goods were stolen property because the morning after the goods had been passed out, when accused came, witness told him that the goods had been passed out, and were not debitted to his account. Witness did not receive any payment from accused in respect of the Russian cream and carbolic, but he should have done so in two or three days if he had not been arrested on the 8th instant.

Cross-examination was reserved.

His Worship framed a charge of receiving and retaining stolen property, and the case was adjourned.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

EQUADRON ORDERS BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING, B. L. H.

Bombay, 22th September.

There will be drill to-day at the Town Hall, at 5-30 p.m.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. L. H.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE JAIN CONFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

RAI BAHADUR Badridas Kalikadasjee presided yesterday morning at the third sitting of the Switambe Jain Conference, held in the mandap on the Esplanade, when there was again a large attendance of members of the Jain community and others. Some of the delegates from up-country stations addressed the Conference on religious and social subjects, upon which lengthy discussions took place. One of these delegates discoursed upon the prevention of cruelty to animals, and suggested that the Jains should establish, in some of the chief towns of India, hospitals for animals, on the lines of the Sakerbai Petit Hospital in Bombay. He deprecated the use of feathers in adorning the bonnets of European ladies, inasmuch as it involved loss of animal life. He further deprecated the use of articles, which were manufactured from the bones of animals, and urged that the lower animals were not created by Providence for the purpose of being indiscriminately killed and tortured but they had their place in the economy of creation.

Another delegate descanted upon the good results achieved by means of good thoughts, good words and good deeds, and impressed upon the minds of his audience the necessity of establishing "pinjrapoles," asylums for the aged and invalid animals, and such other institutions where the suffering creatures might be well cared for and maintained.

One gentleman denounced the use of silk and satin, which was the product of worms, which had to be destroyed by being placed in boiling water, as the Jain religion forbade the destruction of even the "smallest" life. He warned his co-religionists against the use of vegetables brought fresh from the field, as they contain living insects in their folds.

Another speaker recommended the establishment of Humanitarian and Vegetarian Societies.

Some of the leading Jains, among them being the President, and Mr. Premchund Roychund, subscribed Rs. 1,000 each, towards defraying the cost incurred for holding the Conference, and for the establishment of book fund. Altogether about Rs. 12,000 were subscribed on the spot.

After recess, the Conference resumed its work in the afternoon, when it was resolved to prepare a Jain Directory, giving the names of all well-known Jains in India, and the number and other particulars of the temples situated in different parts of the country. Further subscriptions were then raised for educational purposes, for the repairs of some of the ancient temples and for the preservation and reprinting of some of the oldest works on Jain religion. Altogether about Rs. 1,50,000 was subcribed for different purposes. The Conference then adjourned till to-day. Mr. Premchund Roychund entertained the Jain delegates at his bungalow, Love Lane, Byculla, last night at an evening party.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 22.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

732,01—Smetham B and N—Haji Khanoo Moosa vs Tulakchand Hakamchand—Crawford B and Co.
329,03—Thakordas and Co—Ahamedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Rahimtoola Somjee and others—Wadia and G.
138,02—Mansookhlal J and H—Moolji Jetha vs N C Macleod and others—Thakordas and Co.
299-02—Payne and Co—The Badichi Auline and Soda Federich vs Tejral Gudu and others—Dikshit and D—For postponement.
595,00—Hiralal and D—Sitaram Sawlia vs The Hindustan S and W Co Ld—Dikshit and D.
455,02—Payne and Co—Mohanlal Karshan vs Gangaram Ramjee and others—Hiralal D.
671,01—Raghawaya and B—Hari Ualabh Lalchand and another vs Jamnadas Narandas and others—Edgelow G and W.
279,03—Edgelow G and W—Sonamal Gangaram and others vs Ruttonjee Sorabjee Talati and another—Bhaishanker K and G.
68,01—Bicknell M and M—Shivratan Fragdas and another vs Sadacoova, widow and another.
76,01—Bicknell M and M—Shivraton Pragdas and another vs Sadacoova widow.
333,02—Payne and Co—Shivshanker Gopaljee and others vs Jehangir Maneckjee Contractor—Pestonjee R and K
494,02—Tyabjee D and Co—Hajee Noor Mahomed Hajee Abdoola vs Pragjee Luxmidas and others—Edgelow G and W.
483,02—Mansuklal J and H—The Hon Mr Goculdas Kahandas Parekh vs The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada and others—Edgelow G and W.
62-02—Matubhai, J and H—M Trikamlal Sakarchand and another vs Lukhmidas Narajen and others—W G and Co and Daphtary and F.
210,02—Madhavjee V—Harilal Jamnadas and another vs Hurgowandas Jugjiwandas and others—M J and M and in person.
611-03—Craigie L and G—The Bombay Ice Mfg Co vs S B Fraser and Co—Payne and Co.
660-02—Mulla and M—Champsey Harji and another vs Bai Rattanbai widow—Bhaishanker K and G.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

To speak to the minutes of decree.

303-1/505-01—Crawford B and Co—Girdhur Shamjee and another vs Tribhowandas Lalloobhoy and others—Tyabjee D and Co—(S C C Suit).

Testamentary suit for Consent decree.

20 99—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Rema Tj Pilanetur vs Bai Hetoobai—Bhaishanker K and G.

121-99—Tyabjee and Co—Bai Rewa and others vs Bai Hetoobai widow—Bhaishanker K and G.

For dismissal of caveat.

6,03—Shamrao and M—Nowrojee Dossabhoy vs Fakirjee Framjee Gadiali—Jehangir and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Course.

614,02—Bicknell M and M—Paul Beier and another vs Chotalal Javerdas—K D Shroff—Part heard.

Long Causes.

254,02—K D Shroff—Hurgowan Ramjee and another vs Bhutt Vallabhram Ratneshwar and other—Bhaishanker K and G and Little and Co—Part heard.
447,03—Tyabji D and Co—Valjee Morarjee and another vs Kessowjee Dewjee and another—Madhavjee V.
117,02—Khanderao S and L—Dayakerbai widow vs Parvati
91,02—Crawford B and Co—Mathuradas Heerjee vs Jairam Heerjee and others—Kanga and P.,—Part heard. bai widow and others—Matubhoy H & M Part heard.
670,01—Smetham B and N—Dewraj Tokersey and others vs Mugniram Dhunjee and others—Payne and Co—Part heard.

Testamentary Suit.

9,02—Smetham B and N—J F Fernandes and others vs B F Nunes—K B Mehta—Part heard.

Long Causes.

233,00—Madhavjee V—Jethmal Tillockchand vs Nathoo Ganpat and others—Maganlal J and Raghavjee J.
793,01—Mulla and M—Esub Abdul Kadur and another vs Kulsumbee—Tyabjee D and Co
101,02—In person—Rama Govind Bhatkar vs Purshotum Babajee Patbaria—In person
21,01—Mansuklal D and J—The Sooderdas S & W Co vs Narrondas Canjee—S B and Noble
338,99—Thakurdas and Co—Khimjee Jairam Narranjee and others vs Liladhur Hurridas and others—Tyabjee D and Co
229,01—Tyabji D and Co—Mahomed Esub Bham vs Hawaboo and others—Payne and Co, M B Chothia and In person.
315,02—Mantri B and N—Meghraj Gungaba and others vs Fazulbhai Visram and others—Thakurdas and Co.
543,03—Payne and Co—Mirza Bazatalli vs Narayen Madhowji—K B Mehta.
391,02—Edgelow G and W—Bai Hurkare vs Killabhai Ramdas and others—Malvi H and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATTY.

For Judgment.

359,02—Mulla and M—Hormusji Jivanji Patel vs Vithaldas Meghjee and another—Tyabjee D and Co,

Suits for hearing and final disposal,

Short Causes.

676,02—Tyabjee D and Co—Dossa Hunsraj and another vs Cursondas Hargovan and others—Mansuklal J and H
104,03—Khunderao S and L—Jairamdas Ganeshdas vs Jaysukhraj Moonkaram,
161,02—Payne and Co—Jamsetjee Eduljee Chinoy vs Mahomed Hoosein Pirbhai and others.
337,02—Nanu and H—Phiroz Cursetjee Sethna and others vs The Lord Reay Mills Co Ld—Edgelow G and W.
251,03—Tyabjee D and Co—Seudutrai Lukmichand vs Jankidas Jalliram and others,
436-03—W B Chothia—Pestonjee J Hormusjee vs Pestonjee B Jijibhoy Gazdar and another,
460 03—Payne and Co—Edwin R Smetham and others vs Ghandy K Kasturchand.
499-03—Khunderao S and L—Vithal Bhicoo Sazba vs Jankibai widow.
519-03—In person—Hurriram Bhimjee and others vs Dawoodbhai Ebrahim.
530-03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Pestonjee F Talati vs Haji Mahomed Dedasti.
532-3—Balkrishna V and N K—Somu widow vs Kushia Jivan and others,
533-03—In person—Ambalal Mulchand vs Joseph Meyer Isaac—Bhaishanker K and G.
536-02—Kanga and B—Nusserwanjee M Petit vs Ardeshir C Powalla and another—Kanga and P.
236,00—Unwalla and P—Dewkabai widow vs Narayen Dhondee Newasker and others,
549,03—Muljee and D—Manshanker Vajjashanker vs Muljee Ramdas.

For Investigation of Pauperism,

113-08—In person—Bhimabai and another vs Samsoodin valad Jamaludin.
22-04—In person—Malkund Vithaljee Mahatre and another vs Harischand Bhawoo Bari and others—D D Romer.

For final settlement of the Decree.

19-02—Madhavjee V—Pandurang Moraba and others vs Vinayek Krishnarao and others—Bicknell M and M

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

74,02—Thakurdas and Co—The Indian Manufacturing Co vs Lalljee Veerjee—Chitnis and M.
634,00—Thakurdas and Co—Bai Motivahoo vs Purshotum Dayal—Crawford B and Co.
217,01—Sorabjee and J—Hurkisson Bhica vs Runchord Jewan and others—S and J and M and M.
601,02—Payne and Co—Seedick Hoosen and another vs Hajee Sulleman Abdool Wahed and others—E G and W. S B and N and Little and Co.
363,03—Unwala and P—Kaikhasroo Burjee Chocksey vs Karsondas Kuramsey—Payne and Co.
523-95—Shamrao and M—Walaibai vs Godavaribai and another—Payne and Co and D D Rhmer.
633,01—Pestonjee R and K—Pestonjee Normasjee Jal vs Rustomjee Hormusjee Jal—Jehangir and S
300,03—Nanu and H—Hajee Sharfuddin bin G M Ghatty vs Mahomed Ebrahim bin M I Makba and others—Sorabjee S and J.
285,03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Maghjee Gopaljee and others—Tyabjee D and Co.
168,03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Nowrojee Jehangir Hormusjee vs Pestonjee Jehangir Hormusjee—Pestonjee R and K.

OBSTRUCTION OF LIGHT AND AIR.

SUIT BY H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, presiding at the High Court, yesterday, passed a consent decree in the suit in which H. H. the Hon. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, Aga Khan, prayed that the defendants, the National Bank of India, Limited, might be restrained by an injunction from erecting or maintaining erected any building or structure, which obstructed or interfered with the access of light and air to his premises to a greater extent than their old building did; that the defendants might be ordered to pay cost; and that he (the plaintiff) might be given such further or other relief as the nature of the case required. The Hon. Mr. Scott, with Mr. Davar, M. Raikes, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Robertson, with Mr. Strangman, instructed by Mesrs. Little and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The decree which his lordship, with the consent of the parties, passed in the case was as follows:—Decree that the defendants and their successors in title are restrained by perpetual injunction from erecting any building or structure on their land described in schedule, so as to obstruct the access of light and air to nine windows in the plaintiff's building to a greater extent than the same was obstructed by the defendants' old building as it existed at the date of the filing of the plaint save so far as such access of light and air may be so obstructed by any building which the defendants may erect in accordance with plans annexed to the decree but so nevertheless that the defendants and their successors in title shall not be at liberty at any time hereafter to alter the height, position, or construction of that portion of their new building to the north and to the west of the line drawn on plans. Decree that the defendants shall remove within three months the stone balustrading on the first floor of their building on the north side of the terrace roof adjoining the plaintiff's building and shall not erect any balustrading in place of the stone balustrading so to be removed other than an iron balustrading of iron standards and horizontal rails as shown in plan. Defendants covenant that they will always keep the terrace-roof on the first floor of their building, on the Eldon Road side, free and clear of any obstructions, and that they will not use the cookroom, etc, on the terrace-roof shewn in the plan, in any manner so that the use thereof may be a nuisance to the plaintiff. The rule nisi for contempt, dated 22nd. August, 1903, shall be discharged. Decree that the defendants shall pay to the plaintiff his costs of this suit, including the costs of and incidental to the motion for interim injunction and to the rule nisi for contempt, when taxed, between party and party, and in addition thereto a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in respect of the plaintiff's costs taxed as between attorney and client.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 12 September:—Dinshaw Bomoaji Contractor, as coach builder, care Messrs. Gostling, Chambers and Fritchley, No. 1, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay: 'An improved hub for carriage wheels' Hans Siegwart, architect, of 10, Hirschenmattstrasse, Lucerne, Switzerland: Improvements in or relating to apparatus for cutting teams, girders and other structures, particularly to those made of artificial stone or the like. Hans Siegwart, architect, of 10, Hirschenmattstrasse, Lucerne, Switzerland: Improvements in or relating to cores or formers for use in the manufacture of hollow girders or structures.' The Consolidated Railway Electric Lighting and Equipment Company, New Jersey, United States of America, domiciled at No. 100, Broadway, New York; 'Improvements in regulators for electric currents.' Kenneth Sutherland Murray, consulting engineer of 169, Horseferry road, Westminster, England, and Harry Vaughan Rudston Read, civil engineer, of 55, Broad street avenue, in London, England: Improvements in apparatus for aerating liquids or causing liquids to absorb gas. Leonard Whitmore Girling, engineer, employed by Mesars. James Simpson and Company, Limited, London and Calcutta, at present residing at 4, Middle road, Hastings, Calcutta, British India: 'Improvements in locks.' George Westinghouse, manufacturer, of Westinghouse building, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America: Improvements in steam turbines.' Alexander Menesdorfer, engineer, of Bourke street, St. Albans, near Melbourne, in the state of Victoria and Commonwealth of Australia: 'Manufacture of an improved coriaceous material.' Isaiah L. Hauser, gentleman, at present a resident of Calcutta, late of Chicago, United Sates of America: A machine for cleaning and separating various kinds of grain and seeds to be called "The grain and seed cleaner and separator." Raja Rampal Singh, taluqdar of Rampur estate, tahsil Kunda, district Partabgarh, Oudh; 'A new form of paddle-boat.'

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kangra, 1,478 tons, Captain F Cunningham, will sail to-day, for The Persian Gulf via Kerachi, with a general cargo and 200 deck passengers.

THE steamer Akbar, 1,440 tons, Captain G W Baldwin, sailed yesterday, for Aden, and Maculla with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Upada, 3382 tons, Captain J Hutcheson, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta 8th September brought a general cargo.

THE steamer Imani, 2,579 tons Captain F B Peabody, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Colombo 17th September in ballast.

THE steamer Belgian King, 2,170 tons, Captain T Thompson; arrived in harbour to-day from Durban 7th September in ballast.

THE steamer Eidsvold, 2,292 tons, Captain Hatleburg, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Port Natal 1st September in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Fultala, 2,692 tons Captain F Sheldrick which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta 22nd August via coast ports with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kangra, 1,478 tons, Captain Gun Cunningham, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from the Persian Gulf with a general cargo, 37 cases opium, 8 horses, and 5 cat in and 61 deck passengers.

THE P I O Co's steamer Malta, 3,900 tons, captain C S Daniel which arrived in harbour on Sunday from London 29th August brought a general cargo and Mr J Rennie as passenger.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Imperator 2320 tons Captain F Mosce, which arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Trieste 3rd September brought a general cargo passengers, 21 horses.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sirdhana, 2,074 tons, Captain E R Robinson, will sail to-day, for Calcutta and coast ports with a general cargo and the following passenger—Mr and Mrs S P Rice, Mr H D Williamson, Father A Macry and 20 deck.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Sultan, 1,781 tons, Captain Glognes, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Zanzibar, &c., brought a general cargo and the following passengers—Mr E H Anies, Ms F S Maru, Mr A Cooper, Mr W White, Mr Kobeon Mr McCallum, Mr Owens, and 184 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	Kangra s	Cunningham,	Bushire, Sept 8
	Imani s........	Peabody	Colombo, Sept 17
21	Belgian King s	Thompson ..	Durban, Sept 9

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Kola s	William	Karachi.
	Akbar s	Baldwin ...	Maculla,

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Sirdhana, Robinson for Calcutta, &c.
„ Kangra, Cunningham for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Persia, for London, &c.
„ Imperator, for Trieste, &c.
„ Ville-de-Tamatave, for Dunkirk.
„ Eidsvold, for Stettin.
„ Sultan, for Zanzibar, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 19.

The Anchor Line Co's s s Asia, left for Bombay, this evening.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

The British India S N Co's s s Goorkha left this morning.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 19.

The P & O Co's s s China, arrived this morning.

SUEZ, SEPT. 18.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Chisholm, arrived from Colombo Madras and Calcutta, this evening.

The Clan Line s s Clan Shaw, arrived from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, this evening.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 19.

The P & O Co's s s Nankin, left here this afternoon, and is expected to arrive at Bombay, at 4 p m, on Wednesday, the 23rd.

MARSEILLES, SEPT. 19.

The P & O Co's s s Egypt, from Bombay arrived at Marseilles on Saturday the 19th September.

A ROCHESTER coroner's jury sat for 18 1-2 hours before it returned a verdict of manslaughter in a stabbing case at Chatham. The jurymen met at 10 a.m. and, not wanting to lose a day's employment by adjournment, sat until 3-30 a.m., the next day. At midnight one of the jurors had a fit, and was taken home.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

COSTUME MATERIALS

WORSTEDS Rs.2-8 to Rs. 3-8, 54".

CASHMERES, 54", Rs. 2-4 in 60 SHADES.

REAL NAVY SERGES FOR YACHTING OR THE TRIP HOME

Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 3, 54".

OUR NEW STRIPED WORSTEDS

Six Patterns, in blue or black with white line, ALSO MADE in the NEWEST SHADES.

SUITINGS.

Send for free Samples. We can make up if desired, and many Gentlemen purchase from us for the Voyage and for English Wear. We also obtain many Orders from England by each Mail, thus proving that Customers realise by the best of all tests, experience, that our Cloths are better value than they secure at Home.

BUT IT IS BETTER

to see this before sailing and purchase before you go.

We can send Cloths to your English Friends if desired and we are constantly asked to do so. People find that it is worthwhile paying postage on parcels, but when two or three join we could send through our Agents and save Carriage.

KOSSI SILKS! KOSSI SILKS!! KOSSI SILKS!!!

Have you ever tried N. C. BANERJEE & Co's GENUINE KOSSI SILKS?

They are soft, cool, and washing, and are best suited for rough wear. If you have not please write for Samples to

N. C. BANERJEE & Co., BENARES CANTONMENT, or to their Bombay Agents, Messrs. TUKINA & Co., Crawford Market.

SMOKE. McDOWELL'S BAHADUR CIGARS.

BOUQUETS, QUEEN EMPRESS, SPECIAL, TORPEDO SHAPE, BAHADURS, MANILLAS, DAWSON, &c.

MAHOMED HOOSEIN KARIM & Co., 195, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

FRUITS! STORES!! PROVISIONS!!!

Kulu Apples, As. 12 per dozen.
Peaches and Sweetlimes, As. 12 per dozen.
Pista Nuts, As. 15 per lb.
Plantains Yellow, As. 4 per dozen.
Dairy Butter, As. 10 per lb
Lipton Tea, Red Label, As. 11 per lb.
Pears' Soap, As. 12½ per box.
Hare Brushes, As. 7 each.
Leather Handle Whip, As. 14 each.
Grey Note Paper and Envelopes, As. 3 per 100.
Office Envelopes, Re. 1-6 per 1,000.

TUKINA & CO., CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

MINTON TILES.

WHITE GLAZED TILES.
"FRENCH" CERAMIC MOSAIC PAVEMENT TILES.
ITALIAN PAVEMENT TILES OF VARIOUS DESIGNS.
MARSEILLES PAVEMENT TILES.
CABINET AND FURNITURE TILES.
CARRARA MARBLE AGENCY.
INSCRIPTION TABLETS.
Tombs, Monuments, Pavements, Table Tops, Vases, Pedestals, Fountains, Baths Statues, Stairs, &c.
IN ALL STYLES AND COLOURS.
Statues and Busts Cut from Photographs. Any description of work executed from Models or Drawing sent.
LAVATORY BASINS.
Oblong, Square, Round Fronted and Angular,
URINALS, Angle and Flat.
ENGLISH & EASTERN W. C.
FOUNTAINS, SINKS, &c., &c.
SUITABLE for HOUSES and SHIPS.

ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY, 50-52, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.
PLANTER CHEROOTS.
THESE are NOW STOCKED by us to meet the demands in three qualities.
OUR "SPECIALITE" BRAND.
Rs. a.
U. S. PLANTERS, par Excellence, per 100 ... 2 8
AMMIAH PILLAY'S.
Planters No. 1, superfine quality, per 100 ..... 2 6
SECOND QUALITY.
JAVA PLANTERS, without labels, per 100.. 2 4
CIGAR DRYING TINS WITH DRYING MEDIUM COMPLETE.
SMALL SIZE, to hold 25 Cigars.....each 1 8
MEDIUM SIZE, to hold 50 Cigars ..... " 2 4
CIGARETTE BOXES, to hold 100 Cigarettes " 1 12
State Express and Astorias Cigarettes to hand.

D. MERWAN & Co., CIGAR MERCHANTS and TOBACCONISTS, 12, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co., ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

STOCK & SHOW ROOMS, 9-11, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. MACINN SAYS—

If a man suffers with nervo-vital debility, weakness or incapability, he becomes discontented, unhappy, and loses the energy and push so necessary to success in life; that lost or failing vitality causes untold misery to both married and single men. By his scientific exclusive methods of treatment he guarantees a cure and restoration to health and vigour. Age or cause no impediment. No failures. 30 years' experience. All special complaints, Blood, Skin, Bladder, Kidneys, Hydrocele, Rupture, Varicocele, Piles, etc., treated with skill and success by Dr. MACINN, M.D., L.M.C., L.S.B., M.E., U.S.A. Registered and licensed by Medical Board of United States Government. Successful cures by correspondence. All letters answered, Strictest confidence. Address: J. A. MACINN, M.D., 52/1, Park Street, CALCUTTA.

DON'T FORGET

That a really First Class PIANO by BROADWOOD, COLLARD, BRINSMEAD, KNAKE, does not cost more than Pianos by unknown makers. S. ROSE & Co., hold the best selection of Pianos in India.

S. ROSE & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE "UP-TO-DATE SHORTHAND," HEAD STUDIO, White House, Appollo Bunder, BRANCH STUDIO, (Central) 53, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Ask one of the 250 pupils for an introduction if you want to become a pupil this month at the Head Studio for Rs. 30 for full course.

The Head Studio will henceforth be for training of pupils to act as TUTORS, EXAMINERS, and REPORTERS, and will at all times be conducted by Mr. WARWICK PEELE.

A special "pacing" Machine for 60, 120, 200, words a minute is now being used, by the pupils. From the first of October "new matter" will be given hourly for verbatim puplis.

A GOLD MEDAL will be contested for on the 1st January next, by the pupils of the Head Studio. A Gentleman of high position in Bombay will be invited to give a ten minutes Speech.

A Central branch will be opened at 53, Esplanade Road (near the Paper Currency), on the 1st. of October, and will be conducted by a Staff of specially trained Examiners. The Fees will be Rs. 21 for 21 lessons, viz: Rs 2 for the 1st. lesson, and so on by instalments.

Those pupils who enrol at this branch during the month of October will have the privilege of competing for a cash Prize of Rs 100, and for positions on the staff at the Studios.

(See Circular for particulars.).

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

THE BLENDING OF TOBACCO IN ORDER TO Produce A PERFECT CIGARETTE IS A FINE ART.

It has been said that to smoke one of our OVAL GOLD-TIPPED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES is A SYBARITIC LUXURY!

THE STAR TOBACCO MFG. Co., BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL DEALERS.

PIANOFORTES

SPECIALLY BUILT for INDIA and guaranteed to stand the Climate of India.

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE STUTTGART.
JULIUS BLÜTHNER LEIPZIG.
S. & P. ERARD LONDON.
MARCKS & CO., LD. BOMBAY.

Pianos by the above well-known Makers may be obtained for Cash or on the Hire System under which, by the payment of a fixed amount monthly, slightly in excess of the ordinary charge for simple hire, the Instrument becomes the property of the Hirer on the completion of twelve or twenty-four payments, as the case may be.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES on application to THE SOLE AGENTS: MARCKS AND CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1903.

SCHOOLS FOR EUROPEAN BOYS.

No announcement, made by those in authority over us, for some time past, will meet with such wide approval as that made by His Excellency the Viceroy on the subject of European and Eurasian education. It has long been remarkable that whilst much has been done for the educational advancement of natives of all classes, the European and Eurasian youth has been overlooked, and the provision for the two sections of the community are in striking contrast. The subject was very fully discussed at the Simla Conference two years ago, and considering the opinions of the various Directors of Public Instruction it might have been expected that prompt action would be taken. But the wheels of Government grind slowly. There are, it seems, some four hundred schools for the education of European and Eurasian boys in India, attended by thirty thousand pupils. They cost Government eight-and-a-half lakhs of rupees per annum, but many of them are found to be in an unsatisfactory state. Their finances are embarrassed, their educational standards mediocre, their affairs mismanaged, and their teaching staffs inadequate and ill paid. Yet Lord Curzon will not plead guilty to the charge of Government neglect. Whether he will or not matters little in view of the resolve to avoid neglecting the rising European and Eurasian generation in the future. A new code is to be introduced, a code which the Punjab Provincial Conference has declared to be the greatest advance in the cause of European education that has ever been registered in this country. That description, picturesque though it may appear, is perhaps no exaggeration. But it is possible it may change very considerably in character before it comes into operation. The points of the new scheme are: the provision of a separate inspector in each province for European schools alone; the institution of a special training college, with pecuniary assistance to the students in order to provide the present crying want of duly-qualified teachers, better means also for getting out such persons from home, and for giving them adequate salaries; a more liberal system of scholarships and Government grants; and a modifications of the rigid rules by which the schools are now fettered as regards courses of study and departmental examinations.

On the face of it the new scheme seems very attractive. We wonder if it will be found to go far enough, and if its liberal system of scholarships will include scholarships in the English universities. It is possible now for representatives of almost every other section of the community to gain such a prize through the beneficence of some of their wealthy caste-fellows. It ought to be possible for a lad of British parentage to secure equal advantages with his cousins at Home, and if the new scheme does not provide these it must be declared deficient. Still, we rejoice to see that Lord Curzon has been very uneasy, during his period of office, about the educational facilities provided for the sons of his countrymen, and he told his hearers the other day, at the Bishop Cotton School, that he had frequently pondered over the kind of education afforded such boys and of the supreme responsibility of Government in the matter. When his Excellency takes any subject so seriously into consideration legislative developments may be looked for, and we doubt not educational experts had a particularly lively time prior to the appearance of the draft new code. His Excellency, in his speech, recognised the limited ambitions of the lads, the consequence of limited training and limited opportunities—billets in the Post and Telegraph Departments, the Military Works, the Railways, Supply and Transport Corps, the Salt, Opium, and other subordinate departments. Would the youth of the Colonies have sat still so long under such restrictions? We imagine not. They insist upon equal rights, equal opportunities, and equal treatment. And they get it. His Excellency seems now to approve of the more comprehensive aims of the Eurasian and country-born European and to regret the observations he made in replying to an address of the Anglo-Indian Association in Calcutta three years ago. He spoke to them about some of the weaknesses of their position he told the Simla audience, and for that he was misjudged. His Excellency was misunderstood possibly, and it may be he did not mean that the whole of what he said should be taken literally.

It cannot be denied that his Excellency's observations greatly discouraged those to whom they were addressed and they have not been forgotten. But the introduction of the new educational scheme will enable the brightest progeny of those who received a rebuff three years ago to demand admission into the superior services. Every British subject is supposed to be the equal of his neighbour in respect of dignities and high offices under the Crown, and if the new code goes as far as it should they will have little to complain of as to position and prospects hereafter. Lord Curzon appears, however, to anticipate that they will not wish to leave the land of their birth. Very likely not in any considerable numbers. But it ought to be possible to send such boys as have exceptional capacity that they may have equal chances, at all events, with the native in the higher branches of the public service. Still any improvement in existing conditions will be heartily welcomed. There need be no difficulty in procuring suitable and well-qualified teachers. If they can be obtained for native High Schools—and they not only can, but are—they can be for British High Schools. And if these schools are, as his Excellency hoped, not only a preparation for employment but the nursery for national character, Government will need to find the means of enabling them to fulfil requirements. With an adequate and capable staff the schools would rapidly develop an esprit de corps, such as the Viceroy believes they lack, and useful endowments will then follow. Government has been long in arriving at the conclusion that it must watch the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian schools with a very friendly and fatherly eye, and that the products those schools turn out are to be included among the instruments who help to do the work of the Government in this country and to sustain or to degrade the priceless heritage of the British name. May that conclusion be kept ever in mind in working out the scheme which is now in course of development.

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN INDIA. THE statistics of Mineral Production in India are always interesting, but we usually feel inclined to complain about the meagre text which accompanies the figures sent out by the department of the Director-General of Statistics. Although the statistics are ostensibly the record of a decennial period they are published annually, and one would therefore be glad of a little instruction in the progress of the mining industries during each year. As a matter of fact the introduction to the text always bears a strange likeness to that which has immediately preceded it; it is a mere geographical record rather than a report of progress. We are again informed that the production of salt in India averages about a million tons annually. Last year the amount was 1,099,391 tons, and there was a falling off of about 90,000 tons in the production. The largest proportion of the salt produced in India is salt made on the coast in Sind, Bombay, Madras, Burma, and Aden. The coal mining industry is assuming most important proportions. From an output of 3,540,000 tons in 1895, the production had increased last year to 7,424,500 tons. The increase during last year was nearly 800,000 tons, and in view of the extensive use to which the article is now being put there is every reason to believe that the figures will steadily advance. Imported coal has averaged 267,000 tons during the past five years, and this is mostly used in Bombay, English coal owners being able to compete in this city in the matter of the price owing to the heavy railway freightage which the native article has to pay. The annual output of gold now exceeds half a million ounces, which at the rate of £4 an ounce is equivalent to two millions sterling. All this which comes mainly from the Kolar gold fields is shipped to London. The production of petroleum in 1902 amounted to 57 million gallons, and all but a very small percentage of this was shipped to Indian ports. This is another industry which is rapidly developing. During the last ten years it has increased by nearly five hundred per cent. Last year there was an increase of upwards of six-and-a-half millions of gallons of saltpetre. Iron and graphite are also important Indian mineral productions, but no specific figures are given of their development. This is rather unfortunate in the case of iron, but the report points out that the production of that mineral is still in its infancy and that the figures available are of doubtful adequacy. Amongst other minerals the production of manganese promises to be an important industry in the future. India is stated to rank second or third amongst the manganese-producing countries of the world. The high quality of the ore exported from the Central Provinces affords it an opportunity of successful competition for the markets of England and America, notwithstanding heavy railway and sea freights. From 3,130 tons in 1893 the production of the mineral increased to 157,780 tons last year, and the increase during the twelve months was over 36,000 tons. The figures are full of interest, but they would certainly bear more detailed explanation in the text.

EDUCATION IN JAIPUR. THE State of Jaipur, distinguished by its Maharaja's regard for the best traditions of Hinduism, is not backward in the matter of education. There is much yet to be done before it becomes entirely popular with the people, but from the recently-issued report prepared by Mr. S. Ganguli, the Director of Public Instruction, it is evident that progress is being made. Of educational institutions of all kinds in the State there were last year 482, an increase of 26 over the previous year. The number of pupils in attendance was 15,388, or 1,029 more than in the preceding twelve months. The amount of progress that still remains to be achieved, however, is revealed by the fact that the number of children in the schools represents only 4·2 per cent of the juvenile population of school age. The total expenditure, direct and indirect, on education by the State was Rs. 90,771, economies to the extent of Rs. 7,795 having been effected as compared with the previous year. Nearly half of this reduction was made in the expenditure on collegiate education, but since the report was written the Durbar has sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 1,200 for the Laboratory at the Maharaja's College. Among the suggestions which Mr. Ganguli makes in the interests of educational efficiency is the appointment of additions to the inspecting staff, which now numbers three instead of five, as was formerly the case. Another proposal that should be acted upon is that all the schools in the State should be subject to inspection. There are some private institutions of a special character where the instruction is conducted in an old-fashioned way that would especially benefit by being brought under the supervision of the Department. In Jaipur, as elsewhere, the extension of education depends on the funds available, and the suggestion is made that in the thirkanas, or districts, in many of which there are no schools, the wealthy jagirdars should do something for the enlightenment of their people. To provide schools in many of the villages the Director of Instruction has recommended the imposition of local rates on land assessment, a system which already exists in certain parts of the State. The question is now before the Council. To give an impetus to vernacular education the further proposal is made that an educational test should be imposed for the posts of village patwaris and kanungoes, which are now regarded solely as hereditary offices. Along with the need for making education more popular there is also the need for improving the existing school buildings in many places, and it is to be hoped the recommendations in this respect made by Mr. Ganguli will receive the consideration they deserve. The least satisfactory feature of his very interesting report is the information which it gives regarding the slow advance being made with female education. There are in all only eight schools for girls in the State and these are confined to the city of Jaipur. The number of pupils attending these schools is 644. The Durbar liberally encourages female education and seven of the eight girls' schools are State institutions, but popular prejudice on the subject can only be overcome very slowly.

THE PRESIDENCY MATCH. THE poor total made by the Presidency in their first innings in the return match against the Parsis at Poona does not promise very well for their chances of even coming through the match with anything like credit. On a wicket which is described as a fast one by our special correspondent the whole side could only account for 97 runs between them, and of the total two men were responsible for two-thirds. Mistri did not meet with the same success that attended his efforts with the leather at Bombay, but Kapadia signalised his first appearance in these matches with a capital bowling performance, and with Bulsara, who also bowled well, easily brought about the cheap dismissal of the Presidency. The Presidency team, it is worthy of note, only included three men who have taken part in the annual fixtures between the Parsis and the Presidency previous to this year—Cheetham, Mead, and Coombs—and of the team which did duty at Bombay only four men are playing at Poona—Cheetham, Faviell, Carroll, and McDonogh. The Parsis have practically placed defeat out of the question by scoring 184 for four wickets, a position for which they have chiefly to thank Meherhomji, who contributed a faultless 99, and Daruwalla, who played a careful unfinished innings of 58. With batsmen like Kanga, Machliwalla, Mody, and Pavri still to go in the Parsis innings will probably reach 250.

MR. LELY AND AGRICULTURAL BANKS. IN another column we publish a letter from the pen of the Hon'ble Mr. Lely, in which he replies to the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta's criticism at the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council. A year ago Mr. Lely made a speech, at the Budget meeting of the Council, in which he pointed out the apathy of the educated classes (in the matter of Village Banks) in which action was more needed than clamorous calls on Government. Mr. Mehta criticised the speech the other day. Mr. Lely, absent on leave in Kashmir, did not attend the meeting of the Council. He, therefore, now replies to it in the letter, which reaches us from the Lilder Valley.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental with the outward mails of the 14th September left Aden at 9 a. m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

IT is understood that the Government of India have been carefully considering the question of the possibility of answering the Russian taxation of Indian tea by penalising Russian kerosene oil in this country.

ST. MARK'S Church at Bangalore is to be rebuilt to accommodate a thousand people. The tower, which collapsed some time ago is not to be rebuilt.

FOLLOWING upon the retirement of Mr. Cloete, Superintending Engineer, Western Circle, Bengal, Mr. Gwyther, Executive Engineer becomes a Superintending Engineer.

H. H. SULTAN SIR LASHKAR SAHIB BAHADUR, Chief of Danote, accompanied by his two younger brothers, private secretary, and two followers, left Bombay for Kolhapur yesterday afternoon.

IT is considered practically certain that even under the least favourable conditions through running will be established on the Simla-Kalka Railway by the 1st February at the very latest.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 29th August 1903, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1902 of 200, 127 maunds and Rs. 4,834 in the earnings.

THE case in which the two Rajahs and 18 others were charged before Mr. Miller, Sessions Judge of Calicut, with committing dacoity on the grounds of a Nambudri of Ernad has ended in the acquittal of all the accused, the prosecution having failed to establish a case.

AT Melbourne, the Senate has passed the Bill by which Australia undertakes to furnish, for ten years, an annual subsidy of £200,000 sterling for the Imperial Navy, and to create an Australian Naval reserve.

As Portugal intends to purchase new quick-firing field and mountain guns, she has detailed a Commission to make the round of all the English gun-factories. The Commission will visit Germany later to see what Messrs. Krupp and Erkhardt' works turn out.

Two women were arrested in New York who used infants as instruments for shop-lifting. They took baby's bonnet off, laid it on the counter, and filled it with stolen goods. Then the bonnet was replaced on the head of baby, who was trained to hold it on tightly.

THE windows of the Central Hall of the Royal Courts of Justice, London, are now undergoing a course of cleaning. This is the first time the windows have been cleaned since the Law Courts were opened, over twenty years ago.

OUT of the foreign immigrants landed at New York during the past year, over 600 are now inmates of the penal and charitable institutions of that city, while 8,000 have been sent back. No doubt a considerable proportion of the 8,000 come straight to England.

THE "Memorial Diplomatique" states that Prince Melik Mansour Miroya, second son of the Shah of Persia, fled from Teheran to Kassion on his way to Russia but was arrested at a station while changing horses. The prince had been mixed up in a conspiracy directed against the Grand Vizier in which English intrigue is said to have played a part. The same paper declares that the Amir of Afghanistan published a circular forbidding his subjects, to communicate under pain of death, with the British Agent, to whom certain officials had made known State secrets. As a result of their indiscretion, ten executions have taken place.

THE COFFIN-NAIL OF ASIA.

[BY HUGH CLIFFORD.]

IF you trace the great events of history back to their primitive causes, it is surprising to find how many of them have their origin in the human belly. Hunger, the grimmest and most inexorable of all taskmasters, sent the tribes of mankind wandering over all the world, and is the primary cause of the making of the nation; hunger developed energy, stimulated competition, was the incentive to struggle and to endeavour; hunger, and the sensitive palate which replaced the first crude longings for mere sufficiency, were the beginning of all barter, all trade, all commerce, almost of all peaceful inter-tribal and social intercourse. These are the veriest commonplaces of reflection—things which are known to every man of us; but how many of us, I wonder, realise what a tremendous history attaches to the little black object which we pick out of our fruit-tarts and leave upon the sides of our plates? The clove—the word is derived from the French clou—is aptly named, for it has been driven, like the nail of Jael, the wife of Heber the Kenite, through the temples of many an unrecorded Sisera; nay, deep into the heart of Asia and her people. It is the nail which robbed the East of its independent life, and thereafter secured the coffin wherein her ancient glory lies stark and dead

Greed and lust of wealth, which are other names for hunger, were the forces which drove the white man forth to roam the earth in the last years of the fifteenth and during the blood-stained sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and from the beginning the little black clove and its home in the Moluccas were the prime objective of the adventurers. It was to open a new trade-route to this distant archipelago, whence hitherto the precious spice had filtered into the markets of the Adriatic via the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, writes Mr. Hugh Clifford in the "Westminster Gazette," that Vasco da Gama set his teeth and, while all his terror-stricken comrades clamoured praying him to desist, took those two tremendous sweeps seaward to the South which have given him immortality. His dread of failure caused him to overdo the work in hand, so that he drove his ship into semi Arctic latitudes and nearly starved with cold the crews which already were chilled by superstitious fears; but in the fullness of time land—the coast of Natal—was sighted on the port bow, and he and his fellows were "the first that ever burst into those silent seas. But all Asia still lay between the adventurers and their appointed goal, and Eastern Africa, the neighbourhood of Hormuz and especially the coasts of Western India, presented preys which the Portuguese could not willingly let pass. The trade-routes, over which the cloves had been borne from time immemorial, were soon in the hands of the invaders who, armed with the superior energy of the white man, played the part of sea-rovers on the pirate-infested Indian Ocean to such excellent effect that they presently drove all other competitors from the field. Filibusters ashore, pirates of a shameless and ruthless type afloat, the Portuguese wrote the name of the European upon all the map of Asia in letters of blood which centuries have not yet sufficed to erase; the merchants of the Adriatic were ruined, their stream of supply being thus dammed up at its source, and their prosperity was transferred to the traders of Lisbon. Yet Alfonso Albuquerque and his predecessors had their hands so full of plundering and of warfare that it was not until 1511 that the former could spare a moment in which to accomplish the invasion and capture of Malacca, the port in the Straits of that name which was then the great trade emporium of South-Eastern Asia.

ALBUQUERQUE.

The first step of the conqueror, however, when at last the power of Portugal had been established in Malacca, was to despatch ships to the Moluccas for the purpose of opening up direct commerce with the isles of cloves. On his voyage from India to Malacca Albuquerque, Governor-General though he was, had committed acts of piracy like other sea-rovers of his nation, for such was the fashion of his age and race; but now, when Malacca, the key to the Moluccas, had passed into his keeping, he adopted of a sudden a pacific and conciliatory policy. His object was to stimulate commerce between Malacca and its neighbours, for thus would the world's store of cloves remain the exclusive monopoly of the Portuguese, and the instructions which he issued to Antonio D'Abreu, the commander of the fleet bound for the Moluccas, bear ample testimony to this fact. He ordered him, we read: 'On no account whatever on that voyage to take any prizes, and to go on board of no vessel whatever, nor to consent to any of his men going on shore, but in all the harbours and in all the islands at which he might touch to give presents and gifts to the kings and lords of the country. . . . And further, he gave orders that the captains should not interfere with a single ship of Malacca or of the other ports (whether they belonged to the Moors or to the Hindoos) which he might meet with in these Clove Islands or Apple Islands taking in cargo, but rather show them favour and give them as much assistance as he possibly could; and in the same way that such ships as these negotiated for their cargo, so also in like manner was he to act for his cargo, observing all the customs of the respective countries." D'Abreu made the voyage successfully, returning to Malacca in 1514, but Francisco Surao and the crew of one vessel, which had come to grief, remained behind on Tenata.

PORTUGUESE AND THE MOLUCCAS.

Thereafter for about a decade the Portuguese held the rich trade of the Moluccas in the hollow of their hand, and every precaution was taken to maintain the monopoly of the precious clove. The precise locality of the archipelago was a matter kept as secret as possible; wild stories were circulated concerning the perils of navigation besetting the voyage, till the home of the clove became a semi-legendary place fenced about by myth, superstition, and fear. Also the Papal Bull of Alexander VI. stood the Portuguese in good stead, for the nations of Europe subscribed to the theory that the Cape route to the East was in some sort, the exclusive possession of Portugal, though it was held to be lawful to exploit the riches of Asia provided their sources could be reached by some other means of approach. Throughout it was the clove which pricked men to discovery. Magellan cared little for the circumnavigation of the globe; his primary, one might say his sole, object was to reach Moluccas and win a share of their trade. Himself a native of Portugal, who had seen service in the East, he was possessed of what might be called the "trade secrets" of his people, and it is upon this fact that the charge of treachery preferred against him by his countrymen rests. Also, Francisco Surao was his personal friend and correspondent, and from him Magellan had learned enough to enable him to discount the truth of the fairy-tales which the Portuguese so diligently circulated with a view to protecting their monopoly. He promised the King of Spain a new sea-route to the East—and the East was then to Europeans not India or China but the Moluccas, the home of the clove—and he kept his promise, albeit he died before his appointed goal was reached.

"The pilot who had remained with us," Pigafetta tells us, "told us that these were the Molucca Islands, for which we gave thanks to God, and to comfort ourselves we discharged all our artillery. It need not cause wonder that we were so much rejoiced since we had passed twenty-seven months, less two days, always in search of Moluccas. . . . But I must say that near all these islands the least depth that we found was 100 fathoms, for which reason attention is not to be given to all that the Portuguese have spread—according to them the islands of Moluccs are situated in seas which cannot be navigated on account of the shoals and the dark and foggy atmosphere."

ENGLISH AND THE DUTCH.

Meanwhile the English and the Dutch, always with the possession of the clove trade as the incitement to their endeavour, were trying in vain to hammer out a route by the North-West Passage or by the North of Europe; nor was it until the destruction of the Great Armada had broken the power of Spain and Portugal and had demolished for ever the cherished theory of the 'mare clausum' that the Dutch and British East India Companies were formed and the struggle for the wealth of Asiatic commerce was thrown open to all the nations. Yet even then, it will be noted, it was not to India or to China that the merchants looked for the riches that they sought, but to the Moluccs Islands and to the Malayan Archipelago as a key to trade in cloves.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

BULGARIAN FORCES CONCENTRATING.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 20.

Reports have been received at Salonika of fights near Perlepe Presba and Pirinhaltkan in which ninety-four Bulgarians, including two prominent leaders and ten Turks, were killed.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21.

Bulgaria has completed her arrangements to concentrate two hundred thousand men on the frontier within a week.

Two battalions fully equipped left Philippolis yesterday for Hermanli near the frontier amid the cheers of the populace.

THE CABINET SPLIT.

FURTHER RESIGNATIONS.

THE NEED FOR EFFICIENCY.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 20.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh and Mr. Arthur Elliot have resigned the Cabinet.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 21.

The newspapers agree that the list of resignations is now complete.

Mr. Akers Douglas has gone to Balmoral. His and Mr. Brodrick's visits are interpreted as indicating their removal to other posts.

The Conservative papers continue to press Mr. Balfour to disregard personal and party claims in appointments to be made and consider only efficiency.

THE KAISER'S MOVEMENTS.

The Kaiser has left Vienna.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, SEPTEMBER 21.

The P. and O Company's s. s. Oriental, with the English mails of the 14th instant, left here for Bombay at 9 a. m. to-day, and the same Company's s. s. Oceana left for Colombo and Australia at 8. a. m. to-day.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 21.

In the Durand Football Tournament to-day the Simla Volunteers beat the Jutogh Artillery by three goals to love. For the Volunteers Taylor, Marsden, and Beatson distinguised themselves; while Clarke saved well for the Gunners.

THE INDIAN IRRIGATION COMMISSION.

SOME SELECTED EVIDENCE.

An additional volume of selected evidence given before the Indian Irrigation Commission with numerous statistical statements is now issued. It adds little to the admirable series of the volumes already made public on this subject.

THE INDIAN JUTE CROP.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 21.

The summary of the final jute forecast issued to-day estimates a fifteen-anna return, or an outturn of 63 1-2 lakhs of bales. The stocks of 1902 are reported to be very low indeed.

A HUE AND CRY.

The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, is offering a reward of Rs. 200 for the arrest of A. W. Hamilton, who has absconded.

MR. PATEL'S ANNUAL CRICKET MATCH.

POONA, SEPTEMBER 21.

Owing to the finals of the Poona Open Polo Tournament the annual cricket match between Mr. Patels eleven and Ganeshkhind will be played on the 25th instead of the 24th inst.

POONA OPEN LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

FINALS DECIDED.

In the finals of the Gentlemen's Singles in the Open Lawn Tennis Tournament, this evening, Mr. Reid beat Capt. Betham—6-2, 6 2. After the game was over Sir Robert Low gave away the prizes to the winners of this year's tournament.

COLLAPSE OF A COLLEGE BUILDING.

MANY STUDENTS INJURED.

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 21.

On Saturday evening, while an entertainment was being held, the new block of the Zamorin's College, Calicut, collapsed, injuring about 25 students and others, but fortunately none fatally.

DEATH OF MISS H. IRWIN.

The death occurred yesterday, at Ootacamund, of Miss Hardie Irwin, daughter of Mr. H. Irwin, C. I. E.

THE S. I. R. A. MEETING.

SPLENDID MARKSMANSHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPTEMBER 20.

At the close of the Southern India Rifle Association meeting last night, after a busy fortnight in Hebbal camp, General Eccles Nixon made a long speech, in the course of which he compared the results of the shooting this year with those of previous years, observing that accuracy and the number of possibles eclipsed the standard ever attained before. The number of competitors, too, had increased, especially among officers, the total of all ranks being 707, who had come from distant parts of India and Ceylon to win the aggregate of Rs. 9,150. Possibles had been required to win prizes all up the ranges except at 200 yards. Continued accuracy of shooting could be judged by the fact that runs of bull's-eyes were scored at various distances. Lieut. Wheatley, 2nd Madras Lancers, and Quartermaster Sergeant Ley, of the Lincolns, made 15 consecutive bulls-eyes each at 500 and the latter another run of 12 at the same distance. Many prize-winners, he said, had every right to be proud of the comparison with Bisley performers. He then quoted what Lord Roberts said at Bisley last year on the value of skilful sharpshooting which had been learned by bitter experience. The Oxford Regiment had here shown 41 per cent. of hits, which was very good. The arrival of the Ceylon Volunteer team had been a source of pleasure. They had had luck in the illness of Capt. Bayley, who is in hospital here pending an operation for appendicitis, but had yet managed to carry off the Lal Bagh Cup. The Warwicks had practically cleared the board among army competitors, while the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers had not only carried off the Non-Commissioned Officers Plate and the Championship Trophy, but the individual Championship of the meeting, which fell to Sergt. Holley, Sergt. Sheehan of the same corps being second. Mrs. Alexander wins the Diana Plate.

After the distribution of prizes by Mrs. Sprot, wife of the Colonel of the Carabiniers, the camp broke up for the year and nearly all teams left Bangalore last night.

BARRISTER AND JOURNALIST.

A CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

DELHI, SEPTEMBER 21.

The criminal suit for allegad defamation, brought by Mr. Clarence Kirkpatrick, barrister, of Delhi, against Mr. T. G. Pike, correspondent to the "Pioneer," in which plaintiff appealed from the jury's verdict of "not guilty" alleging conspiracy on the part of the jury to acquit, was heard at Lahore before Sir William Clark, Chief Judge, and the Hon. Justice Robertson. Mr. Kirkpatrick appeared for himself, while Mr. Pike, who was present, was defended by Messrs. J. Gouldsbury and P. C. Morton.

Mr. Kirkpatrick argued his case for three hours.

Mr. Gouldsbury, for the defendant, argued as a point of law that section 307 of the Criminal Penal Code, under which the case had been referred to the Chief Court for orders, was irreconcilable with section 424 of the same Code, which limited the powers of the High Court to interfere with a verdict, a clause thereof enacting that "nothing herein contained shall authorise the Court to alter or reverse the verdict of a jury unless of opinion that such verdict is erroneous through misdirection by the Judge or a misunderstanding by the jury of the law as laid down by him."

Mr. Morton went through the whole of the inaccuracies complained of, alleging that the report was substantially true, and did not differ from the District Judge's autograph record in fact, but only in the wording.

Judgment was deferred.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 21.

An extension is sanctioned of the appointment of Lieutenant Bayford, 18th Hussars, as temporary A.-D.-C. to the Governor of Bombay until the 5th December next.

Captain Boxer, 1st Lincolns, becomes Adjutant to the 3rd Battalion of that regiment.

Colonel Bourke, R. A. M. C., proceeds to England at once on appointment as P. M. O., Devonport. Colonel Chester has taken over the appointment of Administrative Medical Officer, Punjab Command.

Captain W. R. Senior, Attache, Military Department, officiates as an Assistant Secretary, vice Captain Turner, appointed to command the Ekka Corps in Somaliland.

Major G. S. Broome, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, in addition to his duties as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District.

ARRIVALS: SEPTEMBER 19.—Davidson, Capt H C, I H C, from leave from England.

Jollie, Capt, Ms, 3rd Lancers, from leave from England.

Newman, Capt, Ms, RFA, from leave from England.

Mecredy, Lt., Ms, RFA from leave from England.

Tuite, Lt-Col, Ms, 3rd MLI, from leave from England.

Penrose, Lt-Col, Bo, D Irregulars, from leave from England.

Morris, Lt Col, Bo, R A M C, off P 10, from Lucknow.

Bruce, Lt., Bo, 27th Ms I, on duty from England.

Herveston, Capt, Beng., RE., from leave from England.

Cooke, Capt, Beng, CIH, from leave from England.

Carey, Lt-Col. Punj. 2nd E Lancs, Regt. from leave from England.

Masters, Col., Punj, A Q M GPC, from leave from England.

Byers, Capt. Punj, S and T Corps, from leave from England.

Craster, Capt, Punj, 46th P I, from leave from England.

DEPARTURES: SEPTEMBER 19.—Masters, Col, Punj, A Q M G, to join to Murree.

Bayley, Capt, Punj, 15 B L, to Join to Sikote.

Bayer, Capt, Punj, S F I Corps, to join to Mian Mir.

Coke, Lt, Punj, 2nd P, C, on furlo to England.

Mc Walters, Lt, Punj, 22nd P, I, on furls to England.

Keyworth Capt, Beng, R F A, on exchange to England.

Liggott, Lt., Bo., the Royal Scots, on leave to England.

Rose, Capt, Bo., A V D on duty to England.

Penrose, Lt-Col, Bo D I Force, to rejoin to Deoli.

Mecredy, Lt, Ms, R F A, from leave to Trimalghary.

Newman, Capt Ms, R F A, do from leave to Trimalghary.

THE PRESIDENCY MATCH AT POONA.

PARSIS LEADING.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 21.

The Presidency Match commenced this morning in beautiful weather. The pitch was very fast. The Presidency won the toss and decided to bat first, Cheetham and Faviell being sent in by Mead, who captained the team, to open the innings. Faviell took the first ball from Bulsara, and the score was commenced with a single for a bye. The ball was taken at the other end by Mistri and Faviell opened his account by driving him straight along the ground. Cheetham started by a pretty forward cut to the off-boundary from Mistri and followed this by a capital drive straight along the ground for four. Twelve were hit in the over and twenty went up as the result of seventeen minutes' play.

Both batsmen hit out vigorously and at 31 Kapadia relieved Mistri. The new bowler was however hit for six in his first over. At 43, in attempting a hard on-drive off Kapadia, Faviell, who had made nine, was caught low down at mid-on by Machliwalls. In the same over Cheetham was clean bowled by a leg-breaker. Two wickets were thus down for 43, and Carroll and Smith were now at the wickets. Cheetham's score of 30 was made by perfect cricket and included four fours and and two threes.

The new partnership commenced very carefully and the score mounted slowly. After fifteen minutes' very slow cricket Carroll was taken at point by Colabawalla with the score at 48. Manson, the next comer, was bowled by Bulsara having made a single. Four wickets were thus down for 49. Campion, who filled the vacancy, opened his score with a straight drive and after his arrival brighter cricket was witnessed. Smith made a pretty drive for four, all run, off Bulsara. Sixty went up as the result of an hour's batting. Smith gave a bad chance of being caught by Mody, hooking one of Bulsara's deliveries over his shoulder into the slips. In the next over he was caught at mid-on by Machliwalla with his score at 14 and the total at 65. Mead filled the vacancy and after his arrival Campion made one or two big hits. At 77 Mead, who had never been comfortable, was bowled by Bulsara. Campion continued to hit out, but at 85 McDonogh was caught and bowled by Bulsara. Green shaped well, but at 92 he was clean bowled by Kapadia when he had made five.

At 97 Campion was bowled by Kapadia, having made 29. His innings was full of good cricket. Coombs the last comer, was bowled by Kapadia's next ball, and the innings thus closed for 97.

Mistri at the commencement of the innings did not seem to find his length, but both Kapadia and Bulsara were in capital form and the wicket suited the former.

The Parsis sent Colabawalla and Raja to face the bowling of McDonogh and Manson. Off the latter's first ball Colabawalla was caught in the slips by McDonogh with the score at one. At the adjournment for tiffin Raja and Daruwalla were together.

After the interval Coombs relieved Manson of the ball, McDonogh continuing at the other end. In Coombs' second over Raja was clean bowled, the total then being 16 for two wickets. Mistri, who came in next, raised the score to 20 by a pretty cut through the slips off Coombs. He showed a promise of doing well, but with the score still at 20 he was caught by Smith at third man off Coombs, who got a tremendous pace on the ball. Meherhomji made one or two pretty strokes and raised the total to 40 by three o'clock. Both batsmen hit out, and at 49 Manson relieved Coombs, who was beginning to be expensive. Fifty went up as the result of a straight drive to the boundary by Meherhomji and at 60 Cheetham went on for McDonogh

It was very soon evident that the bowling had been collared, and at 74 Coombs went on instead of Cheetham. Daruwalla gave a difficult chance high up to square leg, but it was not taken. At the other end Faviell took the ball but the score mounted fairly rapidly. As a result of a straight drive to the boundary by Meherhomji the Presidency total was passed and the century was reached shortly after four o'clock. Bowling changes were frequent, but all were without effect and at a quarter to five the same pair were still together with the score at 130. A short adjournment was then taken for tea.

On resumption the batsmen hit out with renewed vigour; neither of them gave a chance and they treated all the bowling in the same way. 150 was reached by ten minutes past five. The fielding grew rather stale as the afternoon wore on, and the batsmen took full advantage of this. Meheromji, who had done most of the scoring, gradually raised his score, and within ten minutes of the close of play was within one of his century. In attempting to drive Coombs he was caught by Kearsey at mid-off; his innings, which was absolutely faultless, included twelve fours and three threes. Four wickets were thus down for 180, the partnership having produced no less than 156 runs. When Meherhomji retired Daruwalla, who had played a careful game all through, had made 58. When stumps were drawn for the day the score was 184 for four wickets. Score:—

PRESIDENCY.

First Innings.

Mr H Cheetham, b Bulsara	30
Lieut W F O Faviell, c Machliwalla, b Kapadia	9
Mr A L Smith, c Machliwalla, b Kapadia	14
Lieut B M Carroll, c Colabawalla, b Kapadia	2
Lieut H W Green, b Kapadia	6
Lieut B E A Manson, b Bulsara	1
Capt C Campion, b Kapadia	25
Mr P J Mead, b Bulsara	1
Lieut J J McDonogh, c and b Bulsara	5
Lieut H C Kearsey, not out	0
Mr E E Coombs, b Kapadia	0
Extras	5
Total	97

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Mr Bulsara	21	9	46	4
Mr Mistri	5	1	19	0
Mr Kapadia	15·3	5	27	6

PARSIS.

First Innings.

Mr F P Colabawalla, c McDonogh, b Manson	1
Mr D M Raja, senr, b Coombs	5
Mr D C Daruwalla, batting	58
Mr R P Meherhomji, b Kearsey, b Coombs	58
Mr K E Mistri, c Smith, b Coombs	7
Mr D D Kanga, batting	4
Extras	10
Total	184

AGRICULTURAL BANKS.

MR. LELY REPLIES TO MR. MEHTA.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lely writing to us from Kashmir says:—I see in your columns that my friend Mr. Mehta devoted much of his speech in the last council meeting to my remarks last year on Village Banks. He pointed out that Sir F. Nicholson in his last report is not so sanguine as I am about their good effect; but this has only a personal interest, since both Mr. Mehta and the leading organs of Indian opinion in the Presidency have long recognized the great need of them. The inaction of France would have been an excuse, but only an exuse, for us in India if the educated classes there had acclaimed the importance of the movement and had called in their Government to carry it on without putting a hand to the work themselves. It is rather unfairly assumed that the good-will of the British Government signifies words without deeds when it is well known that the Government of India is deeply considering how to get over the difficulties in the way. I have no authority even when on duty to speak for our Government of Bombay, but no unprejudiced persons can doubt that if he tried to start a genuine co-operative union, and applied to them for help either by modification of their rules or a moderate loan, he would be cordially met. No one expects the many educated men who have an interest in the land to work alone, though the Germans and Italians did so, but their best friends would like to see them do something. Mr. Mehta then proceeds to upbraid me for want of sympathy, as if that made any difference. The points at issue are whether Government agency is adapted for teaching people to manage their private concerns and attracting them to voluntary effort, and, if not, whether there are no private citizens who are competent and in a position to help. Mr. Mehta does not attempt to answer these questions.

I am myself so completely conscious of friendly—I had almost written brotherly—feeling for the educated men of the country with all their faults that speech about it seems to me vain.

There is, however, a wider view as to which it would be a satisfaction to me in these my last days in India if I could say a useful word. Some of the work of Government in this country may last or may pass away, but there can be no doubt about education. In its schools and colleges it has lighted a torch which shall not readily be put out. It has produced and is producing a class of men whose position in their own social life and in the State is, I believe, unique. They have no forerunners in India nor parallels elsewhere to guide them. The place of Government is as fixed as anything future can be. It is as permanent a feature of the country as the River Ganges. More uncertain is the part in its councils and action of the new class, whose position is neither that of the Brahmin of the East nor the party-man of the West. Are they to be merely a voice crying in the newspapers and occasionally in ephemeral electioneering meetings in England, signifying nothing, or are they to be statesmen accepting the situation and making themselves by political sense and knowledge indispensable co-operators in the work of building up the India that is to be? The answer will depend not on their honest intentions, but on the wisdom with which they shape their course for they have no landmarks. In all goodwill I would point out that the beginning of wisdom is a virile acceptance and use of criticism. They are liable to make mistakes on their untrodden path, just as Englishmen are or would be, and to resent an exposition of them, however blunt, is to fall into the same error as that with which they charge officials. Surely it is as unreasonable to call criticism of the educated classes unsympathetic as it is to call criticism of Government or of Englishmen sedition. Mr. Metha is challenged in all courtesy to a plain issue. Instead of meeting it with a plain yea or nay he takes a good-humoured bit of chaff about "B. A.s" and "LL. B.s" as if it were a gibe, and is shocked because it is said that in this particular matter his followers have "failed in their duty." How many hundred times has he said the same thing of Government without thereby forfeiting his claim to be heard as a loyal citizen whose opinion should be well considered? He does not fill me with despair, as I am unfortunate enough to fill him. I have too much confidence in his open-mindedness for that, and would rather urge him to consider whether the interests of his class are best served by putting out of court every suggestion that they can be wrong.

The sympathy of those Englishmen whom for the moment I represent is not worthless—sympathy that will not falter, that dwells not so much on the colours of the past as on the demands of the present, and speaks its mind without offence but also with out disguise. It may respond to a chord of human nature, though not a high one—to be always girding at the "officials" (I do not say Mr. Mehta is one who does this) and to hold the more candid of them as enemies; but in the end it is the educated classes who will lose most by it. What, for example, could more strengthen their position and more vindicate their claim to recognition in the inner and vital growth of the country than if some who are landholders—there are many such—or some who have influence with landholders were to take up this matter of village banks, not by trying to form an association of sowkars, as suggested by some, but by getting a few villagers to co-operate and by setting forth to Government the difficulties they met with? Surely an enemy would not stir them up to such a worthy work. He would take very good care not to remind them of it. I must not trespass on your space, but one more instance seems necessary to illustrate. Take it from everyday work. Lately the selection of a site for a new High School in Ahmedabad was left by Government to the Director of Pulic Instruction and the Commissioner. The liberal donor of part of the money and the leaderts of high school education wanted to have it in the heart of the city to save the smaller boys from a tiring walk. The Commissioner wanted to see it surrounded by open fields with room for cricket-grounds, future swimming bath, racket courts, gymnasia, etc, and pointed out that even the distance for small boys would soon be neutralized by a tramway. One site which would have encroached on the only play-ground of the city and another in the midst of bricks and mortar were successively vetoed and a sort of compromise at last arrived at. Time will show whether the "official" who stood for adding physical health and vigour to mental acquirement in the educated men of the next generation was their most farsighted friend or not. The truth is: many things are hidden from both sides and it is only by both acting and reacting with generous regard for each other that the salvation of India can be worked out.

This is part of what I want to say in as public a manner as possible, but with no intention of entering into a newspaper discussion. I thank you beforehand for giving me the opportunity,

DISTRESS AT CHEFOO.

ACCORDING to a Report of the Russian Consul at Chefoo, great distress exists among the population of that province. The number of the victims of the inundations of the 26th of July is considerable. According to the Consul 70 persons were killed by the catastrophe, and 2000 were left without shelter or food. As Chefoo provides the greater part of the labour, and large quantities of provisions for the Russian colonies in the peninsula of Kwangtung, Admiral Alexieff, the new Lie tenant-General of Russia in the Far East, has authorised the journal "Novi Kray" at Port Arthur to open a public subscription to assist the unfortunate sufferers of Chefoo.

AT a public gathering in Torquay, recently, a Torquay young man was chastised with a horses whip by two incensed relatives of a young lady, whom he recently jilted. They had travelled a long distance purposely to accomplish their object. So at least, asserts the "Torquay Directory."

NASIK GOLF WEEK.

WEST OF INDIA TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPTEMBER 21.

THE all-absorbing interest of the "Allied Pairs" competition played over the men's course occupied us yesterday afternoon after the general meeting was over. The male mind cannot be said to regard such competitions as serious golf—indeed, one brutal man was heard to refer to the game as a golfing picnic; but to the feminine mind the competition was perhaps the most important of the week, and was, accordingly, not taken in hand "wantonly or unadvisedly."

Several ladies had actually put on proper golfing shoes, which was the more remarkable as the ground was very wet and heavy, and the shoes were not things of beauty. Yet to win the "Allied Pairs" competition, even the considerations due to personal appearance must, perforce, for once be sacrificed. The infinite variety of golf has often been remarked, but perhaps few realise its possibilities until the y play in an allied pairs competition over a nine-hole course already thoroughly explored in ordinary singles and foursomes. The new and curious places into which a ball can travel, the utterly new shots one is called upon to play, the strangeness of strange golfing terms in which a ball (or a partner) can be addressed, and the large number of strokes that can be taken to a hole 90 yards long, would provide material for many treatises on golf.

What surprised us most was that no couple ever gave up a hole. With the grimmest determination every hole was played out to the bitter (sometimes very bitter) end—even until 70 times 7 was reached (so to speak).

After much arithmetic the winners were found in Captain and Mrs. Northcott, who returned a very creditable card of 43 nett. I append the best scores:—

ALLIED PAIRS—Saturday afternoon.

	H'cap	1st 9 holes.	Nett Scorre.
Captain and Mrs Northcott	−12	55	43
Capt Armstrong and Mrs Bowers	−5	50	45b
Mr Bowers and Miss N McCormack	−14	71	57
Major Walker and Mrs Shaw	−5	60	51
Mr Allitett and Miss McCormack	−11	69	55
Mr Sewell and Miss Mawarting	−13	69	54
Mr Silven and Mrs Manwaring	−7	63	56
Mr Stewart and Mrs Luck	−16	66	50
Mr Pechey and Mrs A Anderson	Scr	55	55
Mr Tautron and Miss Hutchinson	−8	66	48
Mr and Mrs Edie	−18	65	47
Col and Mrs Carter	−6	65	59
Capt Lewan and Miss Adam	−9	59	49
Mr Luck and Mrs Stewart	−14	65	32
Major and Mrs Anderson	+2	47	49
Mr and Mrs Heaton	−12	60	48
Mr Greaves and Mrs Reed	−16	69	53

a Winners. b Second.

I also send you the best 13 scores returned in the Bombay Cup Competition. On Monday comes the final of the foursomes and the Nasik Gymkhana Cup handicap, and then finis.

BOMBAY CUP, SATURDAY.

Name	H'cap	Total	Nett Score
Mr Stewart	−10	93	83
Mr Marshall	−10	93	83
Mr Nicholson	−4	88	84
Mr Tautron	−12	97	85
Col Anderson	−16	104	88
Mr Armstrong	scr	89	89
Mr Wroughton	scr	90	90
Maj Walker	−3	93	90
Capt Jones	scr	91	91
Mr Melkie	scr	91	91
Mr Pechey	+2	94	92
Mr Symington	−20	112	92

NASIK, SEPTEMBER 21.

The Nasik Gymkhana Cup Handicap has been won by Major Walker with a score of 93, less 10. In the scratch foursomes Captain Jones and Mr. Armstrong beat Messrs. Wroughton and Sewell, 2 up and 1. The tie for the Bombay Gymkhana Cup was won by Mr. R. B. Stewart. The ladies' putting competition was won by Mrs. Heaton. The prize-giving will take place this afternoon after the match "Civil versus Military."

THE ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND.

CHESHIRES vs. NORTH STAFFORDS.

These teams met in the second round of the tournament last evening before a large attendance of onlookers. The weather was threatening, but the rain held off while the match was in progress. The Cheshires had much the best of the game throughout and the score at the finish fairly represented the character of the play. The Cheshires scored one goal in the first half, which was the better half of the game, and in the second period they added another goal. These were the only points scored, the game thus ending in favour of the Cheshires. Result:

Cheshires.....2 Goals.
North Staffords.....Nil

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BO. GYMKHANA vs. CATHEDRAL OLD BOYS.

This match was played on the Gymkhana ground yesterday. The following are the scores:—

CATHEDRAL OLD BOYS.

1st Innings		2nd Innings	
Mr Geo gr, run out	5	l-b-w, Aston	24
Mr Phillips, c Hutchinson, b Hinde	4	not out	38
Mr Smith, c Hutchinson, b McCausland	12	not out	0
Mr Hepworth, not out	3	c Cotton, b Hawley	1
Mr Sharpe, c and b Hawley	5	c McDonald, b Hawley	1
Mr Higgins, c Bond, b Hinde	3		
Mr Steinhoff, c Hall, b Hawley	5		
Mr Stevenson, b Hinde	0		
Mr Hildreth, b McCausland	2	To bat	
Mr Stilling, c Hawley, b Hinde	1		
Mr Garriock, c Hutchinson b Hinde	2		
Extras	0	Extras	1
Total	42	Total	71

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.	
Mr Aston, c and b Hildreth	28
Capt Hutchinson, b Smith	0
Mr McCausland, b Hildreth	6
Lieut Hawley, b Hildreth	0
Capt Bond, c Higgins, b Hildreth	16
Major Hinde, b Hildreth	22
Capt Bond, c Stevenson, b Smith	6
Mr Besley, c George, b Phillips	5
Mr Dawson, not out	5
Mr Cotton, c Garriock, b Hildreth	0
Capt McDonald, b Stevenson	0
Extras	10
Total	98

IN Berlin a fan is being sold that can be used also as an umbrella. It consists of a large sheet of cellulose paper, which can be turned out by means of two cardboard handles into wheel-shape. When it rains, the handles are bound together with a piece of silk, a stick is pushed through the centre-hole, and an umbrella is made.

"THE best boy on earth" was the character given by the mother of her nine year-old son at Yarmouth Police Court, when he was charged with stealing grapes. With another lad about the same age, he scaled an eight-foot wall, entered a vinery, and practically stripped it of grapes, value £4, which, finding too sour to eat, he threw away.

ON her official trial trips the London, Brighton, and South Coast turbine steamer Brighton went in 3hrs. 3mins. from Newhaven to Dieppe, a distance of sixty-four nautical miles, and in 3hrs. 2mins. from Dieppe to Newhaven. The sea was choppy, but the vessel behaved splendidly, with an exceptional absence of vibration.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

COTTON FUTURES.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4.

CORRESPONDENTS have asked whether there is no way of protecting the cotton industry from the wiles of speculators. Some have suggested that dealings in futures should be prohibited by law; others have asked why the Continental spinner secured more cotton out of the last crop than the Lancashire spinner. Such questions and suggestions are doubtless far easier to ask or to make than to answer. It is also much easier to alter the mode in which business is conducted than to improve it, and it is notoriously much easier to injure trade by legal enactment than to benefit it. Further, it might occur to critics that trade would never have run in its present grooves except for some strong reasons, and the question of possible change is a question of how strong those reasons are and whether it may not be better to endure the ills we have rather than to flee to others that we know not of. What, then, are the reasons, why the custom of dealing in future has grown up and persisted? Why does a cotton merchant making purchases in America hedge his purchase by sales of new crop? Why does the Lancashire and Continental spinners buy future in the Liverpool market? Nobody compels them to do so. They do it of their own accord, because they believe it to be the best way of conducting their business. To suppress the market for futures, then, would be to prevent spinners and merchants from conducting their business in the way which experience has shown them to be most advantageous. In a case of this kind it is well to eliminate from our minds all the intermediaries and to consider, at the back of them all the position of the spinner and the planter. They are really the principals in these transactions and their conduct governs the matter. Take the planter first. He plants in March and picks in September. For six months he has to put down money to feed the labourers and the mules. He has to buy fertilisers. He has to keep up his own establishment. Few men stay to consider what all that costs. If we assume that 5 cents per pound is "hard cost" to the planter, then an eleven million bale crop costs him over £50,000,000 before he can market it. Now £50,000,000 is a large sum of money, and few planters can face their full share of it.

They go to their factor or their banker, or both; they buy corn and bacon for the hands on bills of four months, and in one way and another they stretch all the credit they and their factors possess before the crop can be marketed. In these transactions the probable price of cotton at harvest time is naturally considered. The planter thinks the factor would be quite safe to advance on the basis of 12 cents. The factor thinks 9 cents is as far as he dare go. If this conversation takes place at planting time it usually ends somewhat in this way: "You are planting, you say, for 500 bales. Let us say that you are sure to make at least 300. Well, the New Orleans (or the New York) future market is quoted, say, 11 1-2 cents for November and for December. If you instruct me to sell 200 bales for November and 100 for December I will advance up to 11 1-2 cents less the expense of sending the cotton hence to New York." "Very well," says the planter; "do so." Thereupon the factor sells for him New York future, and deducting 1-2 to 1 cent, according to the distance from New York or New Orleans, the planter can draw right up to the hilt, say 10 1-2 to 11 cents. On such advances the planter is in funds. He will probably go back and further extend his planting. With good luck he will end by making 700 bales instead of 500. The cotton will be sold on the spot market and the "hedge" in New York will be covered, but the planter will have grown and marketed more cotton than he could have done without the use of the future market. The spinner's position here, in close proximity to the largest cotton market in the world, rather entangles and obscures the view in many cases. So let us choose an example of actual transactions taking place among spinners who have no cotton market within 1,000 miles. In Russia the custom of great fairs still prevail, and at certain periods of the year Asiatic merchants come up to Nishni-Novgorod with their produce for sale. They meet buyers there from all parts of European Russia and they also meet the agents of the Moscow and St. Petersburg [spinners and manufacturers. If harvests have been really good in Asia that season the Asiatic merchants sometimes buy up all the goods brought to the fair for sale by the mill agents and book them full of orders forward. A case is on record where the agents of a Moscow mill sold forward the whole of that mill's production for a year. Now, what was the Moscow spinner to do?

Was he to buy and pay for and lose interest on all that mass of actual cotton? Not at all. He tells his Liverpool agent to buy futures as far forward as possible. Presently, when the agent can arrange a cargo and the cargo is bought, the futures will be sold out again. This case referred to involved the purchase of 15,000 bales, which were shipped in more than one cargo at different dates. This transaction is an extreme instance of what occurs in Manchester when orders are laid out which occupy months to execute. The spinner buys futures and sells them as he buys his cotton on the spot week after week and month after month. But there are other interests to consider. If the merchant were to be forbidden by law to hedge his purchases his banker would refuse to advance more than four-fifths of value or the merchant would have to "buy blank on a view of the market" as merchants did fifty years ago. That means that merchants would have severely to restrict their operations to their capital or be ruined in the first season. To abolish bedges would be to diminish imports and to check American exports to England, whereas the interest of the trade is to encourage the accumulation of the largest stock possible in Liverpool and Manchester. Again, fertiliser dealers in America are large sellers of "new crops" because they sell their commodities for so much cotton, and if they could not hedge they would have to alter all their system of business and ask the planter for cash instead of cotton. There are, therefore, important and legitimate interests which would suffer if dealings in cotton futures were prohibited. The question whether such a change would do good in other ways may conveniently be reserved for discussion in another article.

In his report on the trade of Dantsic for the year 1902, Mr. Consul Hunt draws attention to the position of commercial travellers, and mentions that their cause has been espoused by several chambers of commerce in Germany. It is alleged that they receive but scant courtesy from foreign Governments, and are made to pay exorbitant taxes for plying their vocation. In order to bring about a general amelioration in their treatment it is suggested that in all future commercial treaties clauses should be inserted defining their position and exempting them from the evils they now suffer from in many foreign lands. Theoretically are not defined, and though the British Isles are not expressly excepted it is well known that they are free from any of the grosser abuses. The traveller here may grumble of various things, but he is a recognised institution, and treated usually with the consideration due to steady habit. Perhaps his chief grievance is the number and persistence of his fellows and competitors, and the considerations urged recently by M. Tarnow Crook as to the enormous waste of energy through small competitive selling on the Manchester Exchange apply with equal force to this other department of distribution. Of late years the tendancy has been for manufacturers to deal directly with the large shopkeepers, and as a single manufacturer has only one group of commodities to sell his travellers have found it extremely difficult to make a paying return from what is technically ascribed as this ground. There have been cases, indeed, in which the attempt has been abandoned, and the manufacturer has experienced a good deal of difficulty in renewing satisfactory relations with the wholesale houses which have naturally resented the efforts to go past them. Occasionally

the system of payment on commission has facilitated the employment by several firms of a single traveller and the division of expenses has given him the opportunity to establish himself. Many retail firms are now on such a scale that they can buy as well as the smaller wholesale houses, which have great difficulty in maintaining their position. This double competition, in which the merchant has against him the manufacturer as well as his own kind, has done something to promote the enormous over-working in the British home trade. Hordes of travellers descend daily upon quiet country towns that cannot possibly give an adequate return for the labour that is expended upon them.

It may seem fanciful to contrast the plethora of travellers in this country with their all but scarcity in other parts of the world. Those who study consular reports must be struck with the frequent complaints from these public servants of the absence of the British traveller from localities that offer favourable openings for trade. These complaints, it must be understood, though made in good faith, are probably based sometimes on insufficient information. The consul may bewail the lack of pushing commercial travellers to digest the information that he is ready to give them, when all the time British firms are adequately represented in his district by permanent agents who know their own business very well. As the dentist is understood to have a low opinion of the quality of teeth, so, it may be, the consul is inclined to underrate general information and efficiency and to judge of the world by those who apply for help. Probably a majority—or at least a very large minority—of consular reports cast some reflection upon the enterprise of British merchants. It was even maintained, in one report recently issued, that merchants should on occasion abandon a profitable business to take up one that promised better though it involved a present loss. The principle may be admitted, but it is certain that the obvious line of profit must be followed almost invariably in a commerce that is carried on by firms with limited capital. On the whole, however, it is hardly possible to escape the conclusion that if such a supernatural transference were possible, the community would be better served by a withdrawal of a large number of home-trade travellers to foreign markets. Of course, the traveller for a shipping firm is of another kind from his home comrade, who, though he might not be surpassed in the essentials of his vocations, is necessarily deficient in certain accomplishments. The middle-aged English commercial traveller is very much a fixed quantity, and it would be useless to endeavour to disturb him. We believe, however, that there are, and will be in an increasing degree, opportunities for young Englishmen who are prepared to qualify for foreign service. The efficient representation of English commerce by Englishmen is one of the necessities of the future, and it is hardly doubtful that there are great possibilities in it. It is the cherished tradition of the English commercial traveller that he is born, not made; and temperament has certainly a good deal to do with it. Apart from this the necessary qualifications in languages, currencies, freights, &c., are not beyond the powers of many youths, who for want of them, may be condemned to a dispiriting routine.

Last week in a review of the railway half year which appeared on Thursday some mention was made of the American system of regulating the handling of goods traffic according to statistical information in which the relations of tonnage and mileage are carefully worked out. Although the North-Eastern Railway Company has been, if not actually the first, perhaps the most conspicuous and thoroughgoing British convert to American practice in this particular, the inclusion of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company amongst those companies which have economised in working expenditure without its aid appears to have been hardly accurate. We are reminded that some such system has been successfully employed for some years on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, and that the highly satisfactory decrease recently affected in the train mileage and the increase in the amount earned per freight train mile are in a great measure attributed to it. Since 1900 the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway has been in the happy position of having steadily increased its earnings per freight train mile, and this result has been achieved by a system under which trains are loaded on a tonnage basis equal to the haulage capacity of the engine, instead of, as hitherto, upon a given number of waggons. This change has enabled the Company to utilise the locomotive power to the fullest extent and to reduce the number of trains running over the railway. The Lancashire and Yorkshire earnings per freight train mile in 1900 were 9s. 1.33. for the June, half year and 9s. 2.09d, for the December half year. In the same periods the North-Eastern earned 6s. 9.8d, and 6s. 11.45d per mile and the other leading companies next in order were the London and North-Western, the Midland, the Great Central, the Great Eastern and the Great Northern. In the two half years of 1901 the Lancashire and Yorkshire by developing the new system, increased their earnings per mile to 9s. 8.2d. and 10s. 2.71d., and in 1902 to 9s. 11.1d. and 10s. 1.94d. In the half year which ended last June an even higher figure, 10s. 7½ d., was reached, and the following list gives a comparison with the amounts earned by other companies:—Lancashire and Yorkshire, 10s. 7.5d., North-Eastern, 8s. 8.4d. London and North-Western 8s. 2.7d.; Midland, 6s. 2.4d.; Great-Northern, 5s. 8.1d; Great-Eastern, 5s. 8d.; Great-Western 5s. 7.3d. and Great Central, 5s. 8.2d. The success of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway in this particular branch of their business is now being shared by other companies which have followed their lead.

THE LATE LORD SALISBURY.

In an article on the late Lord Salisbury the "Memorial Diplomatique" writes:—He dies just at the moment when his party is disintegrating—this Tory-Unionist party which he formed with so much labour, and which now, because of the deplorable weakness of his nephew, Mr. Arthur Balfour, the present Prime Minister, and the strayings of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, is threatened with ruin. What is certain is that England does not wield the same influence as she did two years ago, particularly in Eastern Europe and that she is content to play second fiddle in the European orchestra. She does not even dare to propose an international conference for the solution of the Macedonian problem, and she seems to be quite indifferent to the frightful carnage, the pillagings and incendiarism, which are desolating the three vilayets of Turkey in Europe. On the other hand, she is absorbed in a dream, the consolidation of the British Empire, and in the justification of her African campaign. Nevertheless some hesitations are apparent, and they are not to the advantage of the Ministry. . . if there were not the question of preferential tariffs, the Tory party would remain long at the head of affairs.

One thing is certain—that England will hold herself as aloof as possible from the storms that are rising in the East. The Russian naval demonstration has not even had the power of exciting her to increased activity. Great Britain indulges at present a passion for the "status quo," and for what may be called the "anodyne" policy. It is assuredly her best plan under existing circumstances.

The Austrian and German papers mostly write in praise of Lord Salisbury. "He was always a man of iron principle and of inflexible conscience" says the "Neue Wiener Tagblatt." "The greatness and the power of England were the principal objects of his care" writes the "Fremdenblatt." "In his direcion, of foreign affairs," says the "Neue Freie Presse," "Lord Salisbury gave proofs of prudence, calculation, and moderation. But he could not bring England out from her splendid isolation." "Absolute integrity and straightforwardness" says another paper.

A Provincial firm recently issued the following advertisement:—"Wanted, a boy who never saw a game of football; one who does not know the difference between a drop kick and a penalty. To such a treasure a liberal salary will be paid. To this the following answer was printed:—"A boy answering such requirements and specifications would not be worth his salt. He wouldn't be worth the powder to blow him up. He would be too dead to bury. He would not have life enough to crawl off and die."

THE SCHOOL TROUBLE IN RANGOON.

A STRIKE OF TEACHERS.

The "Times of Burma" gives the following account of the school trouble in Rangoon over the "Shikoing" question:—An Inspector of Schools, yesterday (Sept. 11th, at about 11-30 a.m., visited the Government Collegiate School. He went into the class room where the boys of the VIII Standard A Class (or "Junior entrance" candidates) were; and he then peremptorily demanded certain salutes from the boys, saying "You must salute in your fashion, either this way (hands together and held up to the face, with a low bow) or in this way (sort of stand-at-ease with a bow)," neither of which the boys would give. The boys, when the Inspector of Schools entered the class room, all stood up at once, as they always did, from the year one of the College, to the date of the issuing of the notorious "Shikoing" circular last month. The Inspector, left the school, ordering the head-master to send the boys to call their parents, or leave the school. The boys—forty-five in all—went to call their parents; but they found their fathers were all very busy, at work in various mercantile and other offices. The guardians told the boys to ask the headmaster to write to them, with which message the boys went back to the school before 1 p.m. They delivered the message from their parents; and one of the masters, we hear, politely informed the boys, I cannot write those letters, because I shall not know whose pen replies to them or some such words which conveyed a total want of confidence somewhere. The class masters told the boys they would not teach them, unless they carried out the latest ideas of the Inspector of Schools on the Burmese custom of saluting. At 11-30 a.m. when the Inspector left the school, the class masters, (of the VIII and IX standards, numbering between 150 and 200 boys) who are supposed to carry out the orders of the Head-master said to the boys, they too would not teach them, until the Inspector's salute should be in vogue; and the boys were not taught, from that time, to 1 o'clock, when the school bell rang the usual hour for lunch, the masters of the classes in the High Department being on strike. Seeing

THE SCHOOL MASTERS ON STRIKE

when the lunch hour came the boys went home for their midday meal; and we believe they have remained at home, ever since, waiting for the strike of the school-masters to end. Some 400 or 500 junior boys also went home at 1 o'clock; and they did not return to school yesterday. A lot of little boys went to school in the afternoon; and, it is reported they were caned for not saluting as demanded, either then or earlier—some say on Thursday the canings began, while others state it started on Wednesday.

The boarders of the High Department fared badly at the hands of the school-master on duty. When the dinner bell rang at 4-15 p.m. yesterday, they repaired as usual, to their dining room but the master on duty informed them—There is no food for you. You do not belong to this school. The boys left the building, and got a meal as best they could, buying it outside. To-day, the boarders of this department (about twenty boys) would be starving, but for their friends in town, or the relatives of the day scholars who invited them to their houses. The master also told the boarders they were not to sleep in the dormitories, without the Head-master's special permission; but they slept there last night, and are not certain but that they may be ejected at any moment.

The beauty of the situation can only be apprehended by those readers who know that, the parents of every boarder pay "boarding fees. in advance" and the parents of all the boys have also to pay, in advance, for the education imparted. The sort of education contained in Shiko circulars, and Cooks, salutes, is not worth paying for, and would be an inconvenience to accept as a gift.

The same paper adds to-day, September 12, there is no school; and we believe, on Monday, more boys will voluntarily withdraw from this wonderful school, and seek education in India or elsewhere, unless the strike of the teachers comes to an end. It is remarkable that, every teacher (who is not a Government teacher) in all the other big schools testify to the excellent conduct and respectful manners of Buddhist school boys generally. The school boys, have always "stood up" when masters' officials and visitors enter their class rooms, which suffices for all gentlemen of our acquaintance. Nobody can understand what the teachers in the Government schools want. Last year they enjoyed a mock military salute: and now they want something else which makes them unhappy till they get it—poor mortals! Would a band of music or a salute of guns not suit them? The hands up before the face fingers extended, thumbs on tip of nose; and these you have a very ancient Anglo-Saxon salutation, which bears a perilous similitude to part of the "Salaam" some of the teachers will receive.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	7	4	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	2	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	5	11
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	11
Total	16	13	99
Total plague deaths to date	253,015	215,189	
Same date last year	8	7	90

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

The cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the month of August were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	384	336
Karachi	1	1
Poona (including Cantonment)	1	1
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	4	3
Panch Mahals	61	23
Kaira	33	17
Broach	82	39
Surat	383	293
Thana	92	61
Khandeish	269	193
Nasik	692	454
Poona (excluding City)	180	127
Satara	2,186	1,514
Sholapur	1,721	1,273
Ahmednagar	2,203	1,641
Kolaba	58	51
Ratnagiri	78	50
Belgaum	7,167	5,201
Dharwar	6,139	4,305
Bijapur	842	315
Kanara	113	78
Hyderabad (Sind)	8	1
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	958	609
Kolhapur	6,364	4,244
Cutch	123	92
Rewa Kantha	40	19
Baroda territory	425	324
Bijapur	271	175
Surat Agency	19	12
Akalkot	67	56
Aundh	93	70
Total	30,542	21,589
Month of July	12,249	8,817
Total to date	1,173,389	892,889

Karachi (excluding City), Shikapur, Upper, Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahe Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Dharampur, Sachin, Janjira Bhor, and Savanur were free during the month.

Miss Mary C. Lowell, M.D., of Boston, is said to be the only woman in the world who is entitled to practise the professions of medicine and law by virtue of the possession of degrees in those faculties. It is believed to be her intention, says the 'British Medical Journal," to obtain two more degrees—Bachelor of Jurisprudence and Master in Chemistry.

THE WAR COMMISSION.

THE GENERALS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

There has been issued two volumes of evidence given before the War Commission, and a volume of appendices to the evidence. We extract some of the more interesting passages:—

LORD ROBERTS.

Lord Roberts stated in his evidence that he was not referred to in any way as to the military preparations before the war. He was then commanding in Ireland. He added:—"What I realised after I took over the command of the Army in South Africa was that indifferent strategy had quite as much—and perhaps even more—to do with our mishaps in the early days of the war than inadequate numbers." With regard to the early Natal operations, Lord Roberts, asked whether Sir George White made the best of the situation as he found it, replied; "That is a most difficult point to decide, but it has always seemed to me that it was still possible for Sir George White to give effect to the great military principle of meeting the enemy with massed forces while they were still separated. I think the various actions and movements of Sir George White's troops must be regarded from that point of view, and that if so regarded they cannot be considered altogether satisfactory. Lord Roberts did not think the War Office could be held responsible for any shortcomings in Natal at this period. For a War Office 6,000 miles away, with no intimate knowledge of the local conditions, to have attempted to dictate to the generals on the spot, would have been contrary to every principle of command. Lord Roberts added: One cannot, of course, speak with certainty as to what might have been the result had a different line of action been adopted in Natal, but perhaps the most important lesson to be learned from the war was that an initial mistake in strategy had far-reaching effects, and was practically irretrievable.'

"So far as the War Office is directly concerned, Lord Roberts went on to say, "the main defects in preparation, in my opinion, were:—

"(1) The selection of Ladysmith as the principal military station and advance depot in Natal and leaving it absolutely undefended. Sir George White was forced to hold on to it for had he abandoned it an immense amount of supplies and ordnance stores, which there was not time to remove would have fallen in to the enemy's hands.

"(2) The plan by which General Buller's force was to advance in three columns through Cape Colony towards the Orange Free State.

"(3) Having no properly organised Transport Department the absence of which prevented any movement being made away from the several lines of railway.

"(4) The failure to foresee the necessity for employing a large force of mounted infantry.

"(5) Under-estimating the possible strength of the enemy, the magnitude of the theatre of the war, and consequently the number of troops that would be required for the long lines of communication.

"(6) Neglect to supply the Army with a proportion of heavy artillery sufficiently mobile to accompany the troops in the field. Guns of this description have always formed part of the armament of an Indian field force, and even in a mountainous country like Afghanistan they did good service.

"(7) The want of suitable maps.

"Whether the fortification of important points in the lines of communication was suggested by the War Office, said Lord Roberts. "I am not aware. It certainly would have been a wise precaution had measures been taken while there was still time to place certain localities—such as a position behind the Tugela in Natal, and De Aar, and Naauwpoort Junction in Cape Colony—in a state of defence.

"The fighting strength and resources of the Boers, the Commander-in-Chief added, "were at first under-estimated. Before the war the force readily available at home for expeditionary action abroad was, in my opinion, inadequate, and efforts are now being made to remedy this defect by increasing the Army Reserve and adding a Third Army Corps to the two previously organised for such action. The absence of an organised reserve at the end of 1899 was undoubtedly unfortunate., In January 1900, I found it difficult to assemble a force of men and guns large enough for the march on Bloemfontein, and I should have been relieved of many anxieties if I had felt justified in calling on the Government to send me immediate reinforcements of Regular units. At the time, however, the Regular Army in England (excluding the recruits at the depots) had dwindled down to nine battalions and 18 field batteries, and I was reluctant to put forward demands which would have caused a still further reduction.

Asked as to the shooting of the men, Lord Roberts replied:—I think there is room for considerable improvement. They were better at long distances than they were at short distances, but they were nothing like as good as the Boers at the short distance.

You think the Boers were better?—Much better.

Regarding the qualifications of officers, Lord Roberts said:—"I am decidedly of opinion that we cannot have a first-class Army unless we have a first-rate Staff, well educated, constantly practised at manoeuvres, and with wide experience. Brains are even more important in war than numbers, and in an Army which may contain a large proportion of men who are not soldiers by profession, trained leaders are especially important. The provision of such leaders is a point to which we can hardly pay too much attention. In the South African campaign raw troops of good class, who were officered by men who knew their business, rapidly became efficient and those units which had really good Staff officers did far better work, at a much smaller cost of life and health, than those where Staff officers were either injudiciously selected or inexperienced."

LORD KITCHENER'S EVIDENCE.

Lord Kitchener stated that on his arrival at Cape Town there was no war map available Col. Henderson started to make one. On the whole the strength of the Army in the field was well maintained. Asked what he had to say as to the quality of the men, Lord Kitchener replied:—In the earlier stages of the war there was a certain amount of want of training among the men of the Reserve who had been long in civil life. This temporarily affected the efficiency of some units, but the Reservists quickly picked up their training, and were then some of the best men in their regiments. . . The men marched well, but at first the soldier was not good at taking care of himself and looking after his health and comfort in bivouac and on the march, and he was generally ignorant or quite oblivious of sanitary precautions. He was usually too dependent on his officers, and lacked individuality The material is very good, but hard work and intelligent training is wanted to render it capable of answering every test. Before the war, in all the combatant branches of the Services, mechanical perfection had been cultivated at the expense of individual resourcefulness."

Concerning the officers, Lord Kitchener said:—It was found on more than one occasion that the reputation of officers acquired in peace time, and even in other wars, was not sustained under the more modern conditions of South Africa. I had some difficulty, even with the experience of a year of the war to guide me, in obtaining a sufficient number of competent officers to command the columns in the later stages of the war. The prolongation of hostilities without interruption or rest, and under the continuous moral strain which modern war entails, wears out the individual commander in a remarkably short space of time, and it was not often easy to replace him. I should like to point out, further, that in the higher ranks also there seems to be a want of that professionalism which is essential to thorough efficiency." Lord Kitchener further said; 'There appears to be too often a want of serious study of their profession by officers, who are, I think rather inclined to deal too lightly with military questions of moment. The Junior officers were in my opinion, better than the Senior officers, The officers on the Staff were very mixed, Some were excellent, while others had no Staff training and had everything to learn, There was no reserve of qualified Staff officers to fill vacancies. The tendency on the part of some generals and commanders to do their own Staff work was noticeable, and should be discountenanced, I consider that the training of officers to fit them for war can best be provided by manoeuvres, which should be made to follow as closely as possible every characteristic detail of war up to the actual contact between the combatants.

SIR WILLIAM BUTLER.

General Sir W. Butler, with reference to his relations with the War Office as to his scheme of defence said that his scheme was in the hands of the War Office within four months of the return of Sir Alfred Milner from England; and had the War Office conveyed to me at any moment between January and June 1899 the slightest intimation that a diplomatic initiative was about to be taken with the Dutch Republics, or that there was an early probability of war I might perhaps have saved a few weeks in the preparation of this report, and undoubtedly I would earlier have given to the War Office the emphatic warnings which were so often repeated in my despatches and telegrams of the end of June. While in June 1899 I was severely censured because I had ventured to warn the Office in forcible language as to the nature of a war with the Dutch Republics in South Africa, I am now taken to account for not having made my warning of that time still more emphatic."

LORD LANSDOWNE.

With refrence to the resignation of General Butler Lord Lansdowne said:—"I expressed the opinion that it would be desirable to accept this resignation. I did not doubt Sir W. Butler's sincerity, nor dispute his right to hold his own opinions with regard to questions of South African policy, but at such a crisis it was absolutely necessary that Sir Alfred Milner and General Butler should be on terms of mutual confidence, and that their relations should be known to be of a cordial character. It was notorious that they disagreed and in my opinion the ill-assorted union should be terminated as soon as possible.

Answering questions as to the preparations for war, Lord Lansdowne put in a memorandum of May 21,1900 with regard to the serious deficiency in our reserve of armament and military stores. He appointed Sir Henry Brackenbury at the beginning of 1899 to inquire into the matter, but before Sir Henry had completed his investigation "the war broke out and brought to light the melancholy extent of our deficiencies. In December 1899, "Sir Henry made his report, and laid before me proposals for remedying a condition of things which he correctly described as full of peril to the empire. The condition of things was so grave that I at once referred it to the Defence Committee of the Cabinet, by which it was considered at meetings held during the month of January, The Chancellor of the Exchequer urged, and I thought most reasonably, that we ought not to accept proposals involving an expenditure of many millions, upon the representation of a single official of the War Office.'' The matter was then referred to two departmental committees, who recommended an expenditure of 10,500,000 l. out of 11,500,000 l. recommended by Sir Henry Brackenbury. Sir Michael Hicks Beach strongly opposed a great deal of this expenditure, and Lord Lansdowne added that if the views of the Chancellor of the Exchequer were adopted "they would seriously hamper the War Office in giving effect to the policy of the Cabinet."

Asked if the deficiency of stores had been of long standing before the war, Lord Lansdowne replied that that was so. Lord Wolseley said in a memorandum, "that we were better found at the beginning of the late war than we had ever been found before," but that did not prove we had enough.

Asked by the chairman (Lord Elgin) as to whether Lord Wolseley agreed in the proposal that came from Sir Henry Brackenbury's inquiry, Lord Landsdowne said Lord Wolseley was certainly aware of it, and concurred in it.

It is clear from Lord Lansdowne's evidence that the representations of Lord Wolseley and Sir Redvers Buller were laid by him before the Cabinet, but overridden by the latter, in the hope that war might still be averted and the expense of taking the necessary steps to make the Army ready for the field saved. In justification of avoiding all preparations which might alarm the Boers and precipitate war, Lord Lansdowne brings out the strong representations Sir W. Butler made against any steps whatever. The evidence of the latter officer is chiefly remarkable for its extreme bias towards the Boer point of view. From the documents quoted, it would not appear that Sir W. Butler ever suggested that a larger force would be necessary than 40,000 men; most of his "warning" were really vague denunciations of the character of the war as likely to be a civil war. Lord Lansdowne says:—

"The general observation I would make is we were obliged to consider that advice with some reference to the circumstances as they presented themselves at the moment we received it. We certainly did not regard peace as unattainable on the contrary there were moments when we believed that we were very near a settlement which would have avoided all the misfortunes inseparable from a great war, and we realised very deeply indeed that owing to the inflammable state of public opinion in South Africa, we ought to strain every effort to avoid any action which was likely to precipitate hostilities.

SIR GEORGE WHITE.

Sir George White, in the course of his evidence, said:—I would like to submit to his Majesty's Commissioners that my resolve to hold Ladysmith and its successful accomplishment resulted in the complete overthrow of the Boer plan of complaign. That plan was to overwhelm the British in Natal before their reinforcements could arrive, and by a rapid coup conquer that province to the sea. The overthrow of that plan had been accomplished even before the reinforcements landed. During the time that the Boers could have carried out their plan they were held at Ladysmith. The holding of Ladysmith therefore, saved Natal. My task was thus fulfilled. If I could keep the Boers round Ladysmith, and thus preserve the integrity of Natal as a province, its capital city of Maritzburg, and its seaport at Durban, during the interval when the Boers' power of early mobilisation and concentration on Natal enabled them to attack with greatly superior numbers, I had every confidence that after that interval the greater resources of the British Empire would be put forth to help my force. I cannot justly be held responsible for the losses incurred in the relief."

TREASURY AND WAR OFFICE.

On the question of Treasury control of the War Office demands, Mr. Brodrick was asked if the Treasury were not unduly hampering, and he replied:—"I think the relations of the War Office and the Admiralty with the treasury have been immensely improved in my recollection. The refusals by the Treasury are infinitely less now than they were. When I first had to do with the War Office there was great cause for complaint. I think at the time Lord Randolph Churchill resigned the relations between the War Office and the Treasury were as bad as could be imagined."

TACTICAL LESSONS OF THE WAR.

Among the masses of evidence on the tactical developments brought about by the magazine rifle and smokeless powder, the following extract from the evidence of Lord Roberts before the Royal Commission is worth quoting as a pithy summary of the Commander-in-Chief's views:—

13247, Generally speaking, as a result of your very great experience from the war, have you any particular suggestions to make with regard to any branch of the Service, as to an improvement in organisation for war or for preparation for war?—I will take the Cavalry first; what I think is that in all future wars we should require a far larger number of mounted men than we have ever had hitherto, and that the Cavalry must be prepared to fight on foot much more than they have ever done before, I am impressing the importance of this on all Cavalry officers and pointing out that although it is very desirable that cavalry should be expert with their swords and trained for shock tactics my belief is that in future wars shock tactics will be few and far between and that cavalry will have to fight far more frequently on foot than they have ever thought of doing before. We are now arming the Cavalry with a rifle the same as the Infantry. It has been shortened by five inches and reduced by one pound in weight without losing any of its power, We are also hoping to do away with the lance for service. It is a most inconvenient weapon when men are dismounted and it is much in the way when they are scouting, As regards the infantry our aim must be to encourage individuality among the men and to make the company and section commanders understand that they must depend more upon themselves than has hitherto been necessary because the moment a battalion now gets into action the companies are greatly spread out and the commander loses all control over them, I mentioned in my narrative that in the attack on Diamond Hill the men advanced at 30 paces' interval. When you think of that means with a front of 100 men one company alone, it is impossible that even the company commander can do very much, and we are now trying to get them to instruct their subalterns, sergeants, and corporals to look after their men. I think what is the chief thing in the matter of Infantry training, and to teach the men to shot better. As regards Artillery, I do not know that we can improve them very much except train them to separate and conceal their guns, and to give them better weapons, both of which we are now rapidly doing.

The same general view is expounded more fully and vividly by Sir Ian Hamilton, who is a convinced believer in the superiority of quality over mere numbers. It is interesting to note that Sir Ian Hamilton strongly combat the view of the "timid school of theorists" who hold that the chief lesson of modern war is the advantage possessed by the defence:—

13941. If the experience of the South African war can be taken as a guide, the big battalion phase is now about to pass away, and we are entering upon a period when the efficiency of an army will depend far more upon the moral and high training of the individuals who compose it than upon the mere number of these individuals who may be available. I believe that an army composed of individuals each so highly trained as to be able to take full advantage of the terrian, and of his wonderful modern weapon, and each animated with a morale and trained to an efficiency which will make him capable of acting in battle on his own initiative, will break through, scatter, and demolish less efficient opposing forces, even if greatly superior in numbers. No doubt this principle will be more strikingly exemplified in the case of such countries as we are accustomed to wage war in, than in the comparatively small, enclosed, and highly civilised countries of Europe. For where numbers are limited by questions of transport and supply, the folly of despatching anything but superlatively good soldiers is accentuated. In other words, while with our Regular Army the one important thing is to improve the quality, without troubling too much about mere numbers, numbers may still have a certain advantage for the home defence of England. It must not be supposed that in insisting upon the necessity for individul initiative and training I wish in any way to ignore or depreciate discipline. Discipline there must be, but it must be discipline on a higher plane. It must be the aim of the new discipline to make the private soldier capable of keeping steadfastly in mind for the day, or even for several days, and striving with all his might carry out what he has been told by a superior who is no longer present, and who, for all he may know, is dead. Within a mile of the enemy and in open country it will no longer be possible for the brigade-major to gallop up to the colonel with a folded piece of paper prescribing his next movement. Nor can the colonel send his adjutant to tell the captain to change direction or reinforce. Within a thousand yards of a hostile position the captain can hardly hope any longer to influence the company as a whole by orders, or even by personal example, and the idea of swarms of men surging forward by word of command to the assault of a position is one which we should do our best to encourage among our potential enemies. If a battalion in open country can succeed in getting within 500 yards of the enemy's defensive position, they will have done all that they can do as a collective body. The men will be lying widely extended and pinned done to some small depression, or bits of cover, by stream of bullets passing just over them. At some part of the line, however, it is almost certain that a brook, or ditch or imperceptible fold of the ground will give some trifling shelter to a further advance. Half a dozen private soldiers may find themselves at this spot, If they possess sufficient training to recognise the possibilities of their position, together with sufficient new discipline, initiative, and enthusiasm to take advantage of it, they will creep on. They will be followed by others and if, as a result, the enemy's line is penetrated, even by a few men, the power of their modern armament will make their flanking fire so demoralising and effective that the position will either be abandoned forthwith, or so much attention will be concentrated on the intruders that an assault may became practicable all along the line. It will be evident that to do this the mind of each man must be imbued with a firm conviction that the other men of his own rank, whom he does not see, and who may be anywhere within the next few miles, are also doing the same and trying to seize hold of every opportunity; in other words, active discipline on the higher plane really consists in an unalterable confidence that it also exists in others and that the individual is not risking his life for nothing. All this means added importance to a thorough disciplinary training, and to esprit de corps. That is, I believe, were the conscript soldier will fail. Only imperfectly acquainted with his officers and with his fellow-soldiers, he will tend at the first difficulty to remain lying under cover because he has no conviction that they are likely to do much more than he is doing, and is not imbued by the sense that he is giving his comrades away by not doing more. It is the magazine rifle, with its smokeless powder, which is at the root of this startling and imminent change in both tactics which I have endeavoured shortly to indicate. The modern firearm has been improved and perfected far more rapidly that the soldier. We want an army composed of men each of whom can be trusted to make the fullest possible use of the finest and most delicately adjusted rifle that can be made. I have noticed a feeling in our Army that improvements in armament cannot be carried further, because the private soldier would not be able to avail himself of such niceties. This is indeed putting the cart before the horse, and it should be clearly understood that the private soldier of the future must be sufficiently educated to take every advantage of all that science can do for him Dispersion concealment and intelligent use of the ground are also essential to success for either the attack or defence and this demands a high standard of individuality. There is a timid school of theorists who are eager to explain that the defence is more likely to be successful than the attacks, If attacks are indeed to be conducted as they are now on the continent of Europe or as they were until recently in our own Army then this is undoubtedly true; but to my idea under skilful leading the attack has rather gained than lost by the new conditions. There is so much more scope for manoeuvre and so much more frontage of ground comes into the sphere of operations that it is almost always possible to take up flank and supporting positions from which a deadly fire can be kept up on the enemy's line of defence, while small bodies work their way close up and effect a lodgment as previously described. The difficulties of estimating the strength of and enemy or the direction of his fire will give great advantages to a bold and vigorous general, who keeps on the move, and who is well served by his scouts and his patrols. The defence has then to extend its line, and the opportunities for a clever concentration to envelop one flank or to break through in the censure are largely increased

AGITATION IN LONDON.

The "St. James's Gazette" says the Army League has already set in machinery in motion in connection with the disclosures which have been made by the report of the War Commission.

Under its auspices a public meeting is to take place in London in the first or second week of Oct. when the week points in our Army organisation will be further emphasised and steps taken to press for radical reform. Lord Blothswood is the president of the League, and Sir Gilbert Parker, who will direct the campaign, is the acting chairman of committee. A large number of members of Parliament, military men and others, are supporting the movement, and many of them intend to be present at the meeting and put forward their views regarding the changes which they consider to be necessary. The promoters believe that one immediate result of the meeting will be the formation, in Parliament, of a numerous and influential party for reform on the lines advocated by the League. They call for the following, among other things:—

1. An Imperial General Staff.
2. Some test to ascertain capacity of general officers before appointment to commands.
3. Regeneration of ranks.
4. Establishment of training colleges for non-commissioned officers.
5. Development of Militia and Yeomanry "into real reserves."

(a) Providing them with their own Headquarters Staff.

(b) Raising their numbers (by ballot if necessary) and enlisting them for foreign service.

6. More encouragement for Volunteers.

The League is not forgetting the financial side of their scheme. Sir Robert Giffen, who is a member will probably be present at the forthcoming meeting and discuss this aspect of the suggested reforms It is contended by the League that the changes would not entail any further expenditure. Some influential supporters of conscription in this country have made advocacy of compulsory military service a condition of their joining the League; but the directors of the organisation believe that the nation does not desire conscription. In order to test the feeling of the country on the subject of the League, we understand, proposes to take a plebiscite by means of coupons, and everyone who would be liable to conscription in the event of its being introduced will be asked to give a decision for or against.

FOREIGN OPINION.

Long extract from the report of the Royal Commission are published in the German Press. The comment of most interest is that of the National Zeitung, which says:—

The revelations which this report makes to the English people are surpass everything that had been suspected or feared, and the Blue Book cannot fail to have an effect. For Englishmen who have made such tremendous sacrifices in blood and treasure in this war there must be something maddening in this cool official presentment of positively incredible disclosures. In the matter of imperial defence, the Colonies will not feel encouraged to take further steps to meet the bishop of men as to whose capacities for the task which they wish to undertake such damning evidence has been given by their own experts.

General Young, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, discussing the War Commission Report, says that his observations at Aldershot last year convince him that the report refers to past conditions, and, so far as the officers are concerned, England will never again be in a position like that on the out-break of the Boer war. The similar condition of unpreparedness in the United States in the Spanish war was due to a similar cause—namely, lack of a General Staff. The United States has supplied that deficiency in the recent reorganisation, when General Miles retired. The mistakes committed in the Spanish war were all connected with the Volunteers, the Regular force being beyond criticism. Thereafter the United States will not depend on Volunteers, but on the relations established between the Regulars and the National Guard or Militia, now trained in mobilisation, which it was necessary to improvise in the Spanish war, along with ocean transport, as the United States had never contemplated an over-sea service.

A MORMON MISSION IN KARACHI.

Some two months ago, while giving an epitome of the principal articles of faith held by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, popularly known as the "Mormons," we mentioned, says the "Sind Gazette," the fact that Elder John H. Cooper of that persuasion was holding weekly meetings at Mr. Marshall's house, behind the Sind Arts College, Gharikhata. We now learn that Elder Cooper is on the point of leaving for Bombay, en route for Liverpool and Utah. The palpable result of his mission to Karachi so far, that he baptized 10 persons, and has established a local branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Karachi. The local members purpose to continue the meetings held every Wednesday and Sunday, at 7 and 6-30 p.m. respectively, at which meetings enquirers after the Truth are gladly welcomed.

The telephone-girls of Stockholm (Sweden) are fighting for the liberty of hairdress. They recently all adopted the fashion set by the French dancer, Cleo de Merode, of combing the hair over the ears. The telephone subscribers, however, complaining that the girls began to hear badly, the company has ordered a change in the girls' coiffures, which they refuse to make.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, September 4.

THE ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD.

The funeral of Lord Salisbury at Hatfield was that of the eighteenth holder of the office of Prime Minister since the nineteenth century dawned. It will occasion some surprise, it may be, when it is noted how few of these distinguished servants of the State have been laid to rest in Westminster Abbey. The Sovereigns of Britain occupy graves widely separated—at the Abbey, at Windsor, in Hanover, at Winchester, and Canterbury. The Tower, too, holds Royal remains. To the relatives of most our recent Premiers the dignity of sepulture in the Abbey was offered, but only in four instances was it accepted. Within the Abbey lie Pitt, Canning, Palmerston, and Gladstone. Wellington and Melbourne have their tombs in St. Paul's. Many references are necessary to discover the tombs of several of the others so soon are the great men of a generation forgotten. Eal Grey and the third Duke of Portland are typical instances. In the circumstances the following list may be of interest, showing where lie the leaders of the nation for the last hundred years: Addington at Mortlake; Grenville, Burnham, Bucks Perceval, Charlton; Liverpool Hawkesbury; Goderich, Nocton, Lincs.; Peel, Drayton; Russell, Cheines; Derby, Knowsley; Beaconsfield, Hughenden.

THE TOMBS OF THE CECILS.

Lord Salisbury has been laid with his fathers in the church in whose shadow rest all the past generations of the Cecils, from the time of the first Earl onward. Therelies the Earl who bequeathed to his successors a new Hatfield, and debt of £38,000 incurred in the building of it. There, too, is the tomb of his son, who rehabilitated the family fortunes. The great grandfather of the late Marquess, who upon the word of the latter, "swore so horribly that they called him 'Blastus, the King's Chamberlain,' lies in hallowed company. The simple epitaphs tell no stories of those whom they commemorate, but up at the great House is the connecting link to tell the tale of many a tragedy. The mother of the late Lord Salisbury was the victim of the saddest tragedy that ever darkened Hatfield House. Her maid left her resting after having been dressed for dinner. A light was noticed in her room, and the servants rushed in to find that a terrible fire had done its work. So entirely burnt was the lady that nothing but a little heap of diamonds remained where she had sat.

A HATFIELD GHOST.

To one member of the Cecil family long since defunct, rest is said to be denied. There was a Countess of the house who, the late Lady Salisbury used to say, was desperately wicked. She endowed almshouses which still exist—"Lady Anne's almshouses," they are—but behaved cruelly to her son, had him beaten at school on his seventeenth birthday soured his whole life and made a thoroughly bad man of him. He sold everything he could lay his hands on even to the family plate. All that he spared were one ugly old candlestick and six old sconces which having been painted over he did not know to be silver. "His is the phantom coach,' said Lady Salisbury when she told the story, which arrives and drives up the staircase and then disappears. Lord Salisbury heard it the other night when he was in his dressing room, dressed again, thinking it was visitors, and went down, but it was no one."

THE GRAVES OF THE GREAT.

My epitaph shall be my name alone;
If that with honour fail to crown my clay,
Oh! may no other fame my deeds repay,

Byron has been a little more generously threated than in the manner of which he sung, but a more hopelessly incongruous resting place for a man of his temperament than the dismal colliery town in which he lies could not be conceived. We treat our great men very badly when they are gone. The grave of Keats lay hidden for years beneath rank weeds. Gray, who of all men deserved well of the churchyard lay so long forgotten that his sepulchre was falling to pieces and the inscription almost worn out. Mozart fills a nameless grave with the pauper dead in St. Mark's; Rousseau's body has disappeared from its tomb in the Ile des Peupliers.

THE AMERICAN WAY.

Americans pride themselves upon the simplicity of the epitaphs with which they inscribe the tombs of their dead. Only three of their Presidents have received notional monuments. The others, for the most part, lie beneath tombstones which do not bear any mention of the deceased men having held any office. Lincoln's tomb cost £40000. The original design was a sample of savagery, of which relic hunters made short work. They pulled it practically to pieces. Men broke open the grave with a view to stealing the ashes of the President and holding them to ransom. Garfield's sepulchre was guarded day and night for nine years to prevent similar indignities. The grave of President Tyler is marked only by a magnolia tree; that of another was lost slight of for years, and was re-discovered in a middle of a field. Russell Lowell, Oliver, Wendell, Holmes, and Longfellow lie beneath inscriptions giving their bare names. Those responsible for Artemus Ward's epitaph must have wanted to perpetuate his peculiar spelling, for he is represented as having died at South Hampton, England.

ERRING SPIRITS.

The spooks have been at work again, and that unfortunate gentleman, Christian August Haase, for whose extradition to Germany on a charge of swindling an order has just been made, possesses an excellent chance of suffering for the misdeeds with which they are credited. His predecessors in the art of magnetic healing have been at times so lacking in luck as to come into the London courts in very similar circumstances. Indeed the story told at Bow street this week is so old and has been worked and exposed so frequently as to make it almost past belief that sane creatures on the earth are still to be beguiled. Thirty years ago the machinations of a magnetic healer and his wife were thoroughly shown up in the London courts. It may serve a useful purpose to recall some of the salient features of that trial. The prosecutrix was a lady of ample private fortune; the prisoners, a Boston, Mass. couple resident in London.

THE SAME OLD STORY.

Brother Willie and Sister Bertie this worthy pair soon became. Having introduced the lady to the spirit of her dead mother, they speedily caused the shade of the departed lady to dictate terms. The daughter must not wear her jewels; they contained so much magnetism that before she knew where she was they would whisk her off to the spirit world; her wardrobe too was also dangerous in the same way, With monumental self abnegation Sister Bertie took both perils under her wing, and by wearing the jewels and the fine silks and satins bravely risked the danger of being magnetised into an immaterial spook. The victim was kept well apprised of the hang of the ethereal market and when the time came for her to make her will devising everything she had to her devoted brother and sister, she obligingly did so. Just when the estimable pair had stripped the innocent bare of all she had, a rival magnetic healer bobbed up, exposed the knavery, assisted the lady to recover her property and to get Sister Bertie twelve months hard labour. Brother Willie meanwhile had retreated in sorrow into spirit-land and did not materialise at the trial.

INTELLIGENT ANTICIPATION.

In good time after the event, the world was apprised of the prophecy of the lady decreeing the assassination of the King and Queen of Servia. Also it was presented with an opportunity of purchasing the garment of light worn by the prophetess when the vaticination was uttered. But we are all fatally familiar, too, with the little mistake which arose in connection with the announcement, in New York of the death in the West Indies of Mr. Hoyt Sherman, the millionaire brother of the famous General. On the evening of the announcement, Spiritualistic New York assembled and summoned the spirit of the great financier. It told them what a good time it was having in Elysian fields to which it had gained such rapid and easy entry. This was all very satisfactory. Only Mr. Sherman, with a bare faced disregard for the romantic and dramatic was so unkind as to turn up in New York in the flesh. He never had been dead, hadn't been drowned, hadn't been overboard, hadn't been anything except a happy holiday-maker—and the victim of yellow journalism.

A collier named Lavender lived in an underground disused bakehouse at Abercorn, Mon., with five half-starved boys, in a condition that described as revoltingly filthy. The district is called Chapel of Ease. Lavender was sent to prison for three months for neglecting his children.

"Hair Preserved and Beautified" by using the only reliable preparation, Rowland's Macassar Oil, which restores the hair, promotes the growth, and strengthens the roots more effectually than anything else. For fair or grey hair use Rowland's Golden Macassar Oil, which does not stain or darken the hair or linen. Sold by Stores and Chemists.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Professor Langley's 12-foot aerodrome, tried on Aug flew in a semicircle for 600 yards in 45 seconds, and nk into 22 feet of water, becoming a wreck. The titude of the machine at its fall was 50 feet, and it said that the motor as well as the rudders failed to ork properly. It was driven by an 8-h.p. hydro-arbon engine and a couple of two bladed propellers, ne on each side of the middle of the machine. A our-bladed wind vane rudder was mounted behind he engine, and then came the rudder proper. The irship was supported on each side by a pair of white ilk wings 4 1-2 feet long, and two feet in width. The wings, rudders, engines, and running gear were astened to a central cylindrical tube of aluminium 18 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter, tapering at both ends. It is rumoured that this trial will be followed by another of the 60-foot aerodrome, which is owned by the Government, and cost 70,000 dollars.

A. U. S. A. commission sent to Vera Cruz by the Marine Hospital Service reports as demonstrated beyond a doubt that yellow fever is caused by an animal parasite, not a vegetable germ or bacterium, and that the disease is only communicated by the bites of mosquitoes of the genus Stegomyia Fasciata, which are the hosts of the parasite.

The "Scientific American" gives, rather guardedly, particulars of the new metal selium, taken from newspapers. It is said to be lighter and stronger than aluminium, and to cost one-twelfth as much, or about three cents a pound, which compares quite favourably with pig iron in the States. The new metal is also said not to rust, and to acquire a fine polish like nickel. If sea water does not act on it perhaps it will serve for yachts.

Mr. A. B. MacDowall, F.R. Met, S., in a letter to Nature, remarks that while in the tropics, according to Nordmann and Koppen, when sunspots are numerous, the weather is cooler, but in this part of the world [London] the weather is warmer, and the fact is illustrated by phenology, or the dates, when plants flower. He gives two curves for flowering of Ribes Sanguineum at Edinburgh (1850-1887), and of Azalea Pontica at Allier, in the middle of France (1858-1901), and a comparison with curves of temperature and sunspots exhibits a striking agreement.

Seeing the present conflict of opinions and interests in wireless telegraphy, it is just as well to cite our source of information for news respecting it, and, if we have not always thought this necessary, we get relied on what we considered good scientific authority. The Western Electrician (Chicago), referring to official trials of wireless telegraph systems in the United States Navy, announces that the Slaby-Arco, a German system, has been adopted as the best for naval purposes. There were French and English competitors, not including the Marconi system, as it appears that negotiations with him failed on a question of terms.

According to a report to the superintendent of the Botanical Department in Trinidad, the Lagos silk rubber plant (Funtumia elastica) is in demand at the St. Clair experiments station. It is suitable to the climate, and yields at an early age a good rubber easy of coagulation.

Mr. J. W. Kime has obtained photographs by putting a gelatin-bromide plate in the mouth between the teeth and cheek of the subject, and exposing the cheek to sunlight during 40 seconds. A thick black beard was found to diminish the effect of exposure. A negro subject gave a still worse result.

The frogs of Egyptian monuments, forming the second plague of the Bible in the reign of Meneptah, were, according to P. H. Boussac, the vana viridis, or green frog, of North Africa, European Asia. It is 20 centimetres long, with a flat, triangular head, rather blunt in the point. It is of a bright green, with brown or black spots on the back, and three golden stripes.

An old beaver dam at Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, is 120 feet long and runs in a zig-zag along the edge of a swamp. The top is wide enough for a man to walk upon, or from one to two feet. At present it is three inches above the surface of a pond, some two to four feet deep, which it has created. It is composed of logs, branches, twigs, and also mud, apparently worked into the whole. Logs eight inches in diameter occur, and consist of beach, white ash, and oak. The trees have been cut by the animals working in a circle round the trunk so that it should fall into the water in the right direction. A few beavers have been seen, and they are protected by law.

Dr. Joseph Struthers, of the United States Geological Survey, reports that over seven million pounds of aleminium were produced in American last year. t was all provided by the Pittsburg Reduction Company, which has works at Niagara and elsewhere.

The new doctrine that the indivisible and external atoms of matter are in reality like infinitesimal solar systems or made up of many smaller atoms in motion, and perhaps capable of disintegration, is not inconsistent with the ancient belief that all the elements are made of one primordial matter, and the dream of alchemists that one metal can be turned into another. The known differences of the chemical elements may be owing to the organisation of the fundamental atoms or electrons, and, by altering this, one might be able to transmute one element into another. The modern doctrine is held by such high authorities as Sir Oliver Lodge, Sir William Crookes, and even Lord Kelvin himself, but many an old chemist looks askance at it.

Kapock or ouate is a vegetable fibre, cultivated above all in Java, and recent experiments show that its buoyancy in water is such as to support 30 to 35 times its own weight, that is to say much lighter than cork or the new wood marea from Lake Tchad already mentioned by us. In 1901 Holland received 1,138,000 kilograms of the fibre, having a value of two million francs. The best fibre sells at 1.70 francs a kilogram in Amsterdam. As the stuff is likely to become more and more useful, it might be worth the attention of tropical colonists. A bulletin or study of the subject was recently issued by the Direction of Agriculture, Indo-China, where it is also grown.

At Aures in Algeria, the natives have constructed galaas or safes in which they store their household goods when they go to the fishing. Each villager has a chamber in the common depository, which is left in charge of a guardian.

Dr. Carroll, in the Journal of the American Medical Association, regards it as proved that yellow fever is communicated by the mosquito, and not from person to person or by means of fomites. Yellow fever has been eradicated from Havana by measures against the mosquito, after cleanliness and disinfection had failed.

The Canadian Government steamer Neptune has left Halifax, Nova Scotia, for Hudson Bay and the Arctic, to take formal possession of the Arctic islands and Baffin's Bay, report on the Hudson Bay cod and hali but fisheries, and make botanical, zoological and geological investigations.

Passtoukhoff, a Russian topographer or surveyor in making ascents of mountains in the Caucasus, having suffered from mountain sickness, found a remedy in tea, almost boiling hot. A party prostrated by the sikness was able after this treat ment to continue the ascent.

An American contemporary states that a number of electric fans installed in a barber's shop at College Point, Long Island, exploded on being connected to a highvoltage main wire. The fans were made for a low voltage and the high voltage drove them so fast that they burst, injuring the customers.

Mr. C. E. Kelway's system of wireless sound warning is under the consideration of the International Conference of Wireless Telegraphy. Signor Marconi says that he hopes to be in a position to inaugurate a regular Transatlantic wireless telegraph service within three months. Mr. Frank Brown, Government analyst, Hong-Kong, remarks that books in hot climates deteriorate chiefly owing to damp, a small black insect, and cockroaches. They are spoiled by mould and fungi in damp atmospheres; hence they should be kept on open, airy shelves. After a long spell of moist weather, their covers should be wiped, and they should be placed in the sun or before a fire for a few hours. Damp also causes the bindings and leaves of some books to separate. A small black insect, one-eighth inch long, and one-sixteenth inch broad, resembling a beetle, is very destructive; and books, if left untouched, are found to have numerous holes in covers and leaves. Cockroaches will spoil a fine binding in a single night. A varnish against these insects is given as under: Dammar resin, 2 oz.; mastic, 2 oz.; Canada balsam, 1 oz. creosote, 1-2 oz.; spirit of wine, 20 fluid oz.

The High Class

"ARDATH"

SMOKING MIXTURE

HAS NO EQUAL IN QUALITY.

MILD, MEDIUM, AND FULL.

Packed in Patent Vacuum Tins of ½-lb. & ¼-lb.

PRICES: 2Rs. 8As. per ½-lb. 1R. 6As. per ¼-lb.

OUR NEW SCIENTIFIC PROCESS

of preparing and packing Tobacco ensures its freshness and condition, no matter how long kept or to what climatic conditions subjected, provided the tins are kept intact until required for use.

SOLD BY ALL GOOD CLASS TOBACCONISTS AND STORES.

Agents in Bombay:
Army & Navy Co-operative Society.
Dinshaw, Merwan & Co.
D. Merwan & Co.
D. Macropolo & Co.

Manufacturers: ARDATH TOBACCO COMPANY, London, Eng.

IF YOU ENJOY
A CUP OF
GOOD TEA
YOU SHOULD SEE THAT YOU GET
ONLY
LIPTONS

LIPTONS DELICIOUS TEAS
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

From
D. C. OOMRIGAR, Abdul Rahman Street,
D. H. HEERAJEE, A. Crawford Market.
TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

Food is Poison,
UNLESS DIGESTED.

The vigour of health depends on good digestion. Undigested food poisons the blood, which clogs up the skin, the liver and the kidneys. Food properly digested makes new strength, new blood, new flesh, new life. Relish for food and power to digest it comes with Seigel's Syrup. Compounded of fruits, roots and herbs, it tones and cleanses the liver and kidneys, and clears the stomach of the decayed products of indigestion—the fruitful cause of headaches, languor, brain fag, constipation and anæmia.

SEIGEL'S SYRUP

"For a number of years I suffered, especially during the hot summer months, from acute indigestion and severe bilious attacks. On such occasions I was completely prostrated by spitting headaches. I had no appetite, slept poorly, was low-spirited and extremely nervous. I tried many tonics, and reputed headache cures, but got no relief until I took Mother Seigel's Syrup, and in a few weeks that remedy set me up again. I can now eat well, sleep well and perform my duties with ease." Mrs. Belle Conlon, 4, Parnell Place, Newcastle, N.S.W.

AIDS
Digestion.



Colds often hang on. You try this thing and that thing, every kind of home remedy and cheap cough mixtures, and yet your cold continues to hang on.

You must not deal lightly with these old colds. You must get rid of them just as soon as possible. You must take something to break their hold.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

soothes irritable throats, heals inflamed bronchial tubes, and quiets congestion in the lungs. This is why it so quickly controls these old coughs and prevents pneumonia and consumption.

"I was troubled with a very hard cough which I could not get rid of. When I read of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral I sent to Johannesburg and procured a bottle. It completely cured me, and I have many comrades here who have had hard coughs cured in the same way." —Wm. Sessions, Company C, Second Royal Berkeleg., Nel's Spruit, Transvaal, S. Africa.

There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them! Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Two sizes. Large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Wholesale Agents:—KEMP & Co., Ltd. BOMBAY.

KEMP & Co., BOMBAY. 2495

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Not made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.

Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on Savaresse's.

GOLD & CO.'S
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors
Through all Respectable Merchants

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—Medical Review.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. Martin.
The Late Lord Clyde said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—Earl of Aldborough.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.

A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.)
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it SARSAPARILLA THE BEST.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus W
WILKINSON'S
Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS, & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

HEADACHES CURED.



BISHOP'S CAFFEINE

Is a quick and certain Remedy for
HEADACHE.
It is quite safe to take.
It is most refreshing and invigorating, removing all sensation of pain and fatigue.
THE FINEST PICK-ME-UP.

COLEMAN'S
WINCARNIS

A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.

Over 6,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.

WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.

"An Ideal Pick-me-up.
Suitable for all Climates."

SOLE MANUFACTURERS: COLEMAN & CO., LTD., NORWICH, ENGLAND.

AGENTS:
BOMBAY—N. Powell & Co., Phillips & Co. (Ltd.), V. Nathoo & Co., Edulji Bros., Madon & Co., Thomson & Taylor, Treacher & Co. (Ltd.) and Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stannistreet and Co., Bathgate & Co. and Kedar Nath Dutt. BANGALORE—J. B. Forster & Co. DELHI—A. Barakat & Co. LAHORE—E. Plomer & Co. LUCKNOW—Murray & Co. LUMPUR—Federal Dispensary. MADRAS—R. Maclure, and Smith & Co. COLOMBO—P. T. de Jong & Sons.



PRACTICAL MEN ASSURE THEMSELVES
OF THE "SIGNS OF THE TIMES."
Always Announce a Manufacture worthy of the Public Attention!
To be the best value in the Trade.
THE "SOLDIER" WATCH in Silver Case, Rs. 28 only.
GUARANTEED 2 YEARS. See Advertisement for Speciality of Works.
Our Patent cannot be infringed, Catalogue Free.
MAX MINCK & CO., WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS, LAHORE & SIMLA.

'DARTRING' TRADE MARK

Superb Skin
is obtained and maintained by using
'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE'
No imitation can bear the 'Dartring'.
No imitation can be called 'Dartring'.
Demand the genuine 'DARTRING' TOILET 'LANOLINE' in collapsible tubes.
Wholesale: 47, Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng.
'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE' TOILET SOAP.

NEW MESMERISED WATCHES AND MAGIC RINGS.



We hereby draw the attention of respectable Gentlemen to the fact, that after a great trouble and expense, through the favour and kind support of Swamiji, we have had the good luck to proclaim that this wonderful Mesmerised watch being the "New Wonder of this Age" has been prepared for the public good and since then it has been conferring its numerous advantages to human beings. To prove its success, we have received hundreds of testimonials from sundry respectable gentry and officers of high rank in India. By fixing the eyes on the Magic circle made at the centre of the back lid of this watch there will appear a number of people and a palace with a garden and in the centre a King (Shah Mooakkil). Then any one may question the medium (holder of the watch) and he will answer the questions to the satisfaction of the interrogator. The medium at the request of the questioner can call up any deceased member of his family, who will answer any question put to him and can disclose the whereabouts of things lost, stolen or strayed. This watch is improved Roskopf System, open face, Keyless Lever, 30 hours' winding, medium size, enamelled pallion dial, gilt movements, full jewelled, bold figures, stronger cases and is of a very good quality.

This is very beautiful in appearance and solid in working which is manufactured in the Land of Watches, specially ordered out by us for mesmerism and is guarranteed to stand fair wear and tear for at least 10 years. Price of the above said mesmerised watch in a nice velvet box with spare glass and spring and all necessary things of mesmerism, direction paper and phial of mesmerised oil, etc., complete, is Rs. 13 only. Postage and packing extra.

The well known Magic Ring of pure silver fancy cut, capable of wearing on the finger, the Originator of this watch having the same charms and materials as in the said watch. Price Rs. 4 only. Postage and packing extra. But the purchasers of both the mesmerised articles at a time or sending cash remittance with order will get postage and packing free.

NOTE! The direction papers and full details of these mesmerised articles which are quite simple are sent with the parcel in every language.

NOTE!! We are ready to pay Rs. 50 to those who may prove the everlasting mesmeric power given by us in our watches and rings to be false.

Special discount allowed to our sale agents and wholesale purchasers.

All orders are compiled with on cash or by V. P. P.

Addressed to:—
RAM KRISHNA, Proprietor,
Magic Rings and Mesmerised Watches
Factory, Chowk, Fyzabad (Oudh.)

Water is rendered ABSOLUTELY FREE from DISEASE GERMS by using the
CELEBRATED
BERKEFELD FILTER.
(PATENT)



Made in a variety of patterns, as Pressure Pump, Drip and Syphon Filters.
For Domestic, Travelling & Industrial purposes, etc.
No House, Hotel, Restaurant, Club, Factory, Brewery, or Mineral Water Works should be without a
BERKEFELD FILTER.

"APENTA" R.C.
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS
THE BEST ELIMINANT.
"Very active, mild, and reliable."
Prof. LANCEREAUX,
Président de l'Académie de Médecine, Paris.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

As a Guarantee of Quality, see the MILKMAID on every Tin.
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

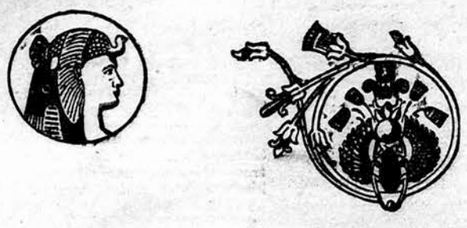
THE MOST CELEBRATED

AND RELIABLE HIGH CLASS

GENUINE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

BY THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.







ARE THE BEST

EVER imported into India, as they represent all that can be put into a CIGARETTE to make it a thoroughly satisfactory and delightful smoke.

Price per 100 Rs. 4-8.

Price per 100 Rs. 4.

Guaranteed Fresh Consignments by P. and O.'s Mail.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.

Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.

Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT,

TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.



D. M. DUKLE & Co.,

PHOTO DEALERS.

5 Hummum Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.



RELIANCE WATCH CO.

(Under the immediate Patronage of the Government, the Post Office, &c.,

THE MOST POPULAR WATCHES IN INDIA.

From Rs. 10 to Rs. 2,500.

All Watches Guaranteed 3 to 6 Years.

Novelties of all Descriptions, Muff Chains in Silver and Gold, Bracelets, Rings, etc.

AT PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.

☞ Illustrated Catalogue Free on Application.

Repairs of all descriptions done at the shortest Notice by experienced European Experts.

CHRONOMETERS, A SPECIALITY.

BOMBAY—3-4, Hornby Row. CALCUTTA—14, Radha Bazar.

THE EMPIRE ENGINEERING CO. LD.

CAWNPORE.

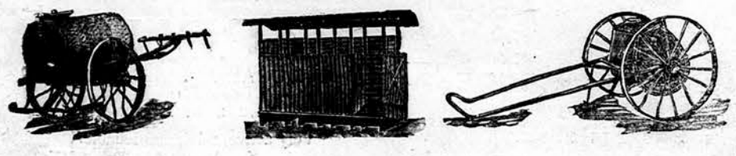
CONTRACTORS FOR THE SUPPLY AND ERECTION OF MACHINERY, BUILDINGS AND PLANT.

Conservancy Carts and Sanitary Appliances.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.



STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.



SOLE MAKERS OF

Bailey's Patent Latrines.

AGENTS FOR *The Best English and American Firms*

FOR Machinery & Stores.

Oil Engines, Water Meters, W. I. Pipes and Fittings, Steam Fittings, Packing, Belting, Coal, Oil, and other Stores supplied from Stock.

SECOND-HAND BOILERS, ENGINES, PUMPS, &c.

Brass and Iron Castings Promptly supplied.

Agents for ARBUTHNOT & Co., PORTLAND CEMENT.

CYCLES BUILT AND REPAIRED.

Wood and Wood-work promptly supplied from our own Saw Mills

MACHINERY INSPECTED AND REPORTED ON BY QUALIFIED ENGINEERS.

MANAGING AGENTS—

Gavin Jones and Son.

THE PREMIER JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA FOR SUPERLATIVE QUALITY AND INTRINSIC VALUE.

EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED TIMED AND WARRANTED.

EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED TIMED AND WARRANTED.

EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED TIMED AND WARRANTED.

EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED TIMED AND WAARRNTED.

EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED TIMED AND WARRANTED.

STERLING SILVER Rs. 20. NICKEL OR GILT Rs. 12.



THE "DOUBLE CRYSTAL" WATCH.

This watch as the name implies has not only a glass in front, but an extra strong crystal Glass covering the movement, this secures compactability and at same time makes action of the watch visible, enabling you to ascertain at a glance whether it is performing correctly without the inconvenience of opening back when dust and damp with their attendant evils are invariably introduced. This unique departure is, therefore, an assistan t the accurate time-keeping and durability of the watch.

Strong keyless LEVER movement nicely finished and jewelled. Compensation Balance in dust and damp proof fitting cases.

SILVER Rs. 20

NICKEL Rs. 12

COMPLETE IN CASE WITH SPARE GLASS AND MAIN SPRING

FROM Rs. 40.



LADIES' STANDARD WATCHES.

Sterling Silver Crystal face,	Rs.	40
" " Full Hunter	"	45
" " Half "	"	50
18ct. Gold Crystal ...	"	160
" " Full Hunter...	"	185
" " Half " ...	"	190

☞ LADIES' STANDARD WATCHES GOLD AND SILVER.

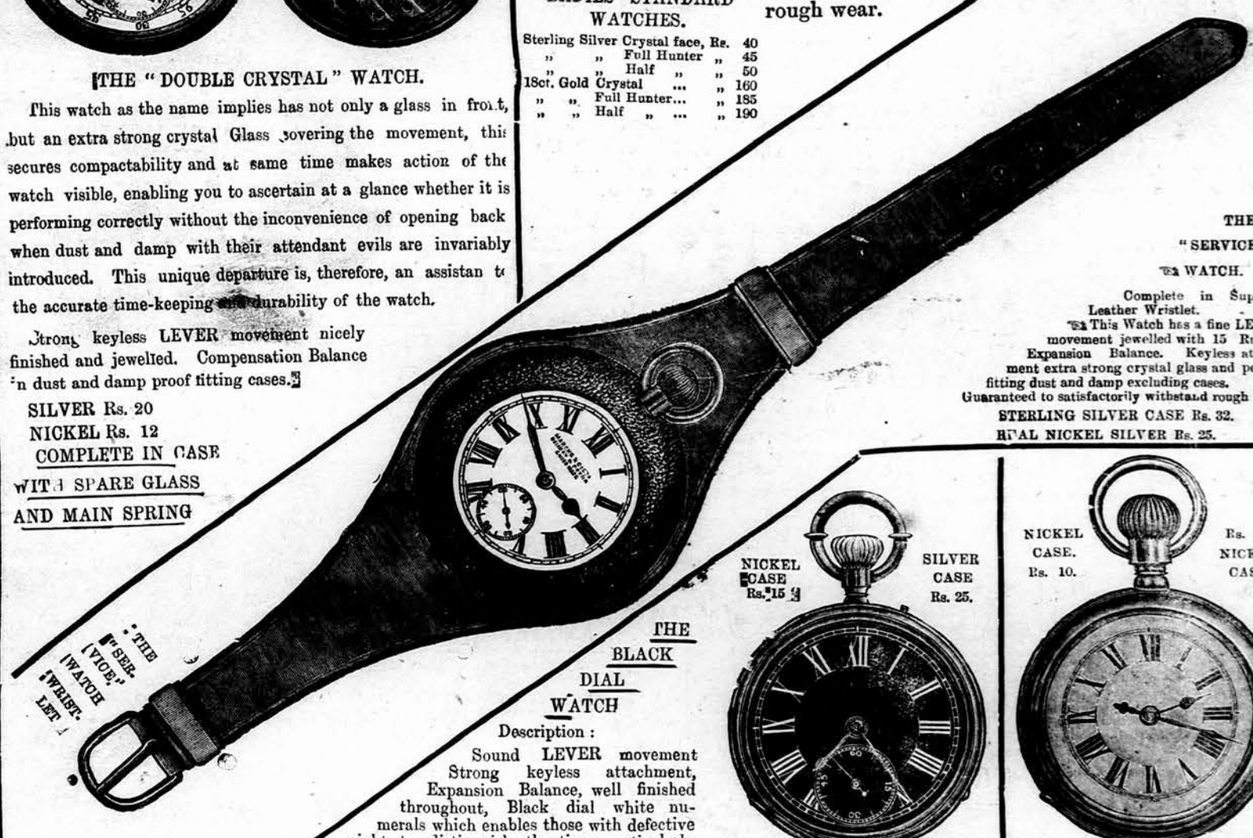
Crystal Face, Demi-Hunting and Full Hunting Cases.

Extra Strong Lever movement, compensation Balance, Brequet hair spring, made throughout on the most approved principles and particularly recommended for reliable time keeping and rough wear.

THE 'SERVICE" WRISTLET

Silver Rs. 32

Nickel Rs. 25



THE "SERVICE" WATCH.

Complete in Superior Leather Wristlet.

☞ This Watch has a fine LEVER movement jewelled with 15 Rubies. Expansion Balance. Keyless attachment extra strong crystal glass and perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

Guaranteed to satisfactorily withstand rough wear.

STERLING SILVER CASE Rs. 32.

REAL NICKEL SILVER Rs. 25.

"THE "SERVICE" WATCH WRISTLET

THE BLACK DIAL WATCH

Description:

Sound LEVER movement Strong keyless attachment, Expansion Balance, well finished throughout, Black dial white numerals which enables those with defective sight to distinguish the time, particularly suited also for night wear. Nicely finished in perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

The value of these productions is unapproached throughout India, this fact is too obvious to need emphasis.

Silver, Rs. 32

Nickel, Rs. 25

NICKEL CASE Rs. 15

SILVER CASE Rs. 25.

Adjusted timed and warranted for two years.

PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THOSE WITH DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

NICKEL CASE. Rs. 10.

Rs. 10. NICKEL CASE.

TINTED DIAL WATCHES.

Sound ¾ plate horizontal movement, carefully adjusted. Strong keyless attachment, tinted dial, dust and damp proof fitting cases. Exceptional value Rs.10 only.

WE INVITE INSPECTION AND PRICE COMPARISON.

WE INVITE INSPECTION AND PRICE COMPARISON.

WE INVITE INSPECTION AND PRICE COMPARISON.

WE INVITE INSPECTION AND PRICE COMPARISON.

WE INVITE INSPECTION AND PRICE COMPARISON.

MARCKS & CO., LD., PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS & DIRECT IMPORTERS. BOMBAY & POONA.

PEARS

Soapmakers

By Royal Warrants

TO THEIR MAJESTIES

The KING and QUEEN

For Nervous Exhaustion,



CHAPOTEAUT'S

Phosphoglycerate OF LIME

The modern restoration of the nervous system.

For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia. It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE SYRUP (CHAPOTEAUT)

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE WINE (CHAPOTEAUT)

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE CAPSULES (CHAPOTEAUT)

8, rue Vivienne, PARIS-FRANCE

BEFORE GOING TO BED USE

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER

instead of leaving your teeth exposed all night to the spread of decay.

In the morning it is refreshing and cooling to the mouth.

It has the largest sale of any dentifrice.

CALVERT'S Prickly-heat Soap

(10% Crystal Carbolic)

is a pleasant antiseptic soap, specially suited for bath and toilet use in hot climates.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, ENGLAND.



Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.

STRONGLY APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

IN INDIA, CEYLON, AND THE EAST.

MINERAL WATERS.

TRADE REQUISITES.



LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences, Oils and Colourings from well known English manufacturers. Sulphuric Acid and other acids.

REFINED

SACCHARIN

and every article connected with Aerated water factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate price from

CURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.

General Merchants and Commission Agents

No. 104, Bhoosari Moholla, BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/6 from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co; 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars' Street, LONDON, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.; 68, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—Paris Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue des Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.